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APPENDIX TO PRINCIPIA LATINA,
Part I.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES,

WITH

Examination Papers

ON

PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,
EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES.

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PREFACE.

THE following Additional Exercises on Principia Latina, Part I., have been drawn up by the Rev. C. R. Barker, M.A., Assistant Master of Leamington College, under my superintendence, at the suggestion and in compliance with the request of many who are engaged in the tuition of younger boys, both in public and private schools.

It has been generally found that constant revision of previous work is the only sure way of impressing the inflections and simpler rules of Syntax upon the memory of young scholars. But while the Latin Grammar itself and the Syntax may with advantage be repeated over and over again, and can never be too thoroughly learnt, yet a too frequent repetition of the exercises is by no means always attended with the same advantage; for the pupil, by hearing the exercises repeated in class, often becomes familiarized with the *sound* of the sentences themselves, rather than with the rules those sentences are intended to illustrate. It has therefore been thought advisable to compile a set of Supplementary Exercises on the same plan as those of Principia Latina, Part I.; and as the pupil is supposed to have acquired a certain familiarity with the simpler Latin constructions, these Additional Exercises have intentionally been made rather more difficult than those in the previous work. At the same time, by the gradual introduction of new words, the vocabulary of the pupil will

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be considerably increased, while the constant use of the familiar words previously employed will tend to keep the latter also fresh in his memory.

It has not been thought necessary to draw up Additional Exercises on the Syntactical Rules given in the Second Part of the previous work; for by the time the exercises thereon have been thoroughly mastered, it is expected that the pupil will be sufficiently advanced to undertake the Latin Prose Composition in Part IV. of the Principia Latina.

A few new Syntactical rules have been added, and certain slight omissions supplied; but in all other respects the Additional Exercises correspond to those in the Principia Latina, Part I. These new rules have been incorporated in the Short Syntax, which also contains those given in the previous work.

In the Vocabularies, which should be carefully committed to memory before beginning each Exercise, only those words are introduced which have not been previously given in Principia Latina, Part I.; but the Indices of Latin and English words contain all the words occurring in both works.

The Examination Papers are arranged progressively, and are intended for use after or with the corresponding Exercises.

W. S.

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ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO

PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I.

(*The letters* P. L. *refer to* PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I.)

The First or A Declension.

(P. L., page 3.)

Singular, 3 pers.	Plural, 3 pers.
rĭdĕt, (*he, she, it*) *laughs*, or *does laugh.*	**rīdent,** (*they*) *laugh*, or *do laugh.*
vŏcăt, (*he, she, it*) *calls*, or *does call.*	**vŏcant,** (*they*) *call*, or *do call.*
ămăt, (*he, she, it*) *loves*, or *does love.*	**ămant,** (*they*) *love*, or *do love.*
ĕdĭt, (*he, she, it*) *eats*, or *does eat.*	**ĕdunt,** (*they*) *eat*, or *do eat.*
căpĭt, (*he, she, it*) *takes*, or *does take.*	**non,** *adv.* = *not.*

EXERCISE I.—(P. L., Rules 1 and 2, page 4.)

A.—1. Puellae rident. 2. Feminae puellam vocant. 3. Regina pecuniam capit. 4. Puellae uvas amant. 5. Vineae uvas habent. 6. Puella vineam habet. 7. Coloniae justitiam amant. 8. Colonia vaccas habet. 9. Filia columbas vocat. 10. Reginae coronas habent.

1. The islands have cows. 2. The girls call the cow. 3. The woman calls *(her) daughters. 4. The queens love money. 5. The eagles eat the doves. 6. The queen loves money. 7. The tables have grapes. 8. The women laugh. 9. A vineyard has grapes. 10. Cows eat grass.

* (her) and all words inclosed in brackets are not to be translated.

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B.—1. Vacca herbam edit. 2. Puellae uvas edunt. 3. Insulae vaccas habent. 4. Feminae non rident. 5. Columbae non aquilam amant. 6. Vineae non rosas habent. 7. Vacca herbam edit. 8. Puella uvas edit. 9. Colonia justitiam habet. 10. Avaritia pecuniam amat.

1. The queen loves justice. 2. Women do not love avarice. 3. The daughter takes the money. 4. The queen takes a crown. 5. Doves do not love eagles. 6. The vineyards have grapes. 7. The girl likes roses. 8. Cows do not eat grapes. 9. The islands have herbage. 10. The daughter calls the cows.

EXERCISE II.—(P. L., Rules 3 and 4, page 4.)

A.—1. Incolae Graeciae sunt nautae. 2. Justitia est gloria Britanniae. 3. Causa justitiae est corona gloriae. 4. Vineae sunt gloria Italiae. 5. Pecunia est causa avaritiae. 6. Gallia est patria vinearum. 7. Uvae sunt gloria vinearum. 8. Avaritia nautarum est causa pugnae. 9. Coronae sunt causa pugnarum. 10. Uvae vinearum sunt gloria Italiae.

1. Sailors are the inhabitants of Italy. 2. Avarice is the cause of battle. 3. Britain is the country of justice. 4. The vineyard is the glory of Italy. 5. Sicily is an island. 6. Queens are the glory of (their) country. 7. The money of the husbandmen is the cause of enmity. 8. The life of the queen is the glory of the inhabitants. 9. Grapes are the glory of the island. 10. The coasts of the island have vineyards.

(P. L., Rules 1 to 4.)

B.—1. Filiae reginae coronas rosarum habent. 2. Alae gloria aquilarum sunt. 3. Vaccae herbam insularum edunt. 4. Vineae Italiae uvas habent. 5. Europa poetas Graeciae amat. 6. Poetae causam justitiae amant. 7. Avaritia nautarum est causa inimicitiae. 8. Filia agricolae vaccas vocat. 9. Muscae uvas vineae edunt. 10. Justitia reginarum est gloria insularum.

1. The vineyards of the islands have grapes. 2. The husbandmen of Italy have vineyards. 3. The sailors of Britain love (their) native-land. 4. The poets of Greece have a crown of glory. 5. The daughter of the queen calls the inhabitants of the island. 6. The inhabitants of Britain love sailors. 7. The girls have crowns of roses. 8. A life of justice is the glory of the queen. 9. A poet loves the coasts of Italy. 10. The vineyards of the husbandmen are the cause of enmity.

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The Second or O Declension.

(P. L., page 5.)

EXERCISE III.—(P. L., Rules 1 to 4, page 4.)

A.—1. Taurus currit. 2. Amici rident. 3. Ulmus ramos habet. 4. Filius calceos habet. 5. Gallus cibum habet. 6. Inimicus poetae ridet. 7. Equi Romae currunt. 8. Dominus servum vocat. 9. Ulmi ramos habent. 10. Avus barbam habet.

1. The enemy laughs. 2. The enemies laugh. 3. The sons have shoes. 4. An elm-tree has boughs. 5. The enemy loves the sword. 6. The slaves have beards. 7. The grandfather calls (his) slaves. 8. The grandfathers have money. 9. The banks of the Rhone have elm-trees. 10. The friend takes a sword.

B.—1. Servi dominorum calceos habent. 2. Taurus ripas fluvii amat. 3. Vacca umbram ulmorum amat. 4. Amicus Romae togam habet. 5. Columbae umbram ulmi amant. 6. Nautae Britanniae barbas habent. 7. Barba est gloria avi. 8. Ulmi sunt gloria riparum. 9. Tauri agricolae ripas fluvii amant. 10. Equi Britanniae sunt gloria insulae.

1. The garden of (my) friend has an elm-tree. 2. The son of the slave calls (his) master. 3. The grandfather loves the sons of (his) friend. 4. The grandfathers love the banks of the rivers. 5. The sword is the enemy of friendship. 6. The inhabitants of Rome have togas. 7. The banks of the Rhine have the shade of elm-trees. 8. The sons of (my) friend have the toga. 9. The sons of the slave call the master. 10. Money is the friend of Avarice.

EXERCISE IV.—(P. L., Rule 5, page 6.)

1. Dominus vineam puero dat. 2. Amicus aprum Alexandro dat. 3. Dominus insulae caprum agricolis dat. 4. Amici incolarum taurum domino dant. 5. Regina pecuniam ministris dat. 6. Alexander ripas Indi habet. 7. Alexander agros Macedoniae amicis dat. 8. Domini vaccas et tauros servis dant. 9. Macedonia coronam gloriae Alexandro dat. 10. Inimici Alexandri gladios incolis Graeciae dant.

1. Alexander gives glory to the inhabitants of Macedonia. 2. The servants of Alexander give a sword to (his) enemy. 3. The boy gives a book to the son of the sailor. 4. The wild-boar loves the shade of the elm-trees. 5. The banks of the Indus give food to the enemies of Alexander. 6. The wild-boars of Italy love the shade of the vineyards. 7. The master gives books to the sons of Alexander. 8. The gardens of Italy have elm-trees and roses. 9. Macedonia is the country of Alexander. 10. The fields and gardens of Italy give shade to the sons of the husbandman.

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EXERCISE V.—(P. L., Rule 5, page 6.)

1. Magister pensum puero dat. 2. Magistri pensa pueris dant. 3. Folia ulmorum umbram saxis dant. 4. Agri Galliae sulcos habent. 5. Incolae Macedoniae oppida Alexandro dant. 6. Sulci agrorum herbam habent. 7. Jurgium puerorum gaudium inimico dat. 8. Verba reginae incolis insularum gaudium dant. 9. Pueri Romanorum togas habent. 10. Ministri Alexandro scuta et gladios dant.

1. The quarrels of the Romans are the cause of the battle. 2. The words of the boy are the cause of the quarrel. 3. The task of the scholars has (its) reward. 4. Goats love the rocks of the islands. 5. The avarice of the sailor loves silver and gold. 6. The wars of Alexander give joy to the inhabitants of Macedonia. 7. The rocks of Italy have goats. 8. The vineyards of Italy give joy to the husbandmen. 9. The metals are the cause of the quarrel. 10. Alexander gives silver and gold to the inhabitants of Macedonia.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

(P. L., pages 7 to 9.)

EXERCISE VI.—(Rule 6, page 10.)

A.—1. Taurus est albus. 2. Vaccae sunt cornigerae. 3. Calceus est longus. 4. Puer est pallidus. 5. Filiae sunt carae. 6. Cibus est bonus. 7. Armentum est magnum. 8. Verba sunt falsa. 9. Ramus est pulcher. 10. Sulci sunt angusti.

1. The boughs are long. 2. The leaf is broad. 3. The leaves are long. 4. The task is great. 5. The boys are pale. 6. The quarrels are hurtful. 7. The goat is horned. 8. The goats are horned. 9. The cow is sacred. 10. Justice is dear.

B.—1. Donum amicitiae rarum est. 2. Ulmus densos ramos habet. 3. Ulmus est pulchra. 4. Puer durum pensum habet. 5. Fecundi agri sulcos habent. 6. Incolae Macedoniae magna armenta habent. 7. Folia rosarum pulchra sunt. 8. Apri Italiae feri sunt. 9. Justitia reginarum est rara. 10. Cornigera vacca sacra est.

1. The bulls of the herd are fierce. 2. The herd has fierce bulls. 3. The words of the slaves are false. 4. The field has a narrow furrow. 5. The rocks of Macedonia are hard. 6. The son of Alexander has a hard task. 7. Italy has fruitful vineyards. 8. The grapes of the vineyard are pleasant. 9. The goat loves the high rocks. 10. The wild boar of Italy is fierce.

C.—1. Romani candidam togam habent. 2. Alti rami ulmorum pulchra folia habent. 3. Fecundi agri Britanniae longos sulcos habent. 4. Cibus incolarum est gratus. 5. Alexander Magnus multa oppida habet. 6. Regina parvae insulae angustum regnum

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habet. 7. Avaritia est causa multorum vitiorum. 8. Herba agrorum est cibus capri. 9. Justitia magnum praemium habet. 10. Vaccae agricolarum sunt cornigerae.

1. The husbandmen have horned bulls. 2. The beards of the sailors are long. 3. God gives good-things (*n. pl.*) to Britain. 4. The sons of the Romans have white togas. 5. The leaves of the tall elm-tree give grateful shade. 6. The wild-boar of Sicily loves the deep shade of the elm-tree. 7. Large herds give food to the inhabitants of Britain. 8. The vices of bad (men) are many. 9. Wicked men have many faults. 10. The long beards of the grandfathers are white.

The Third or Consonant and I Declension.

A. *Masculine and Feminine Nouns.*

I. Stems ending in a Consonant.

1, 2. Nouns the stems of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p, b, m,* and the guttural (throat) letters *c, g.*

(P. L., pages 11, 12.)

Exercise VII.

1. Cornix est garrula. 2. Cervix est longa. 3. Falces agricolae sunt curvae. 4. Cornix nigras alas habet. 5. Corvus raucus trabes altas amat. 6. Alexander erat rex Macedoniae. 7. Urbs firma leges justas habet. 8. Vitia ducis magna sunt. 9. Verba judicis benigna sunt. 10. Agricola curvam falcem habet.

1. The words of the judge are severe. 2. The quarrels of leaders are hurtful to cities. 3. The raven is hoarse. 4. The herds of Romulus are black. 5. The wild-boar has a strong neck. 6. The beard of the judge is long. 7. The sickle of the husbandman is curved. 8. The noisy crow loves the furrows. 9. The winter is severe. 10. Peace is pleasant to the inhabitants of Macedonia.

3. Nouns the stems of which end in the dental (teeth) letters *t, d.*

(P. L., pages 12, 13.)

Exercise VIII.—(P. L., Rule 7, page 13.)

A.—1. Comes aprum hastā occidit. 2. Hieme corvus est molestus. 3. Aestate puellae silvas amant. 4. Heres dotem puellis dat. 5. Aestate noctes gratae sunt. 6. Agricola heredem sicā occidit. 7. Auctumno pueri poma edunt. 8. Merces sicarii magna est. 9. Heres multa vitia habet. 10. Rex dotem filiae dat.

1. Nature gives herbage to the earth. 2. The heir kills (his) son with a stone. 3. The noisy crows are pleasing in the summer. 4. The soldiers of Alexander kill the assassin with (their) spears.

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5. The tasks of the scholars are troublesome in summer. 6. The father gives a dowry to his daughters. 7. The inhabitants kill (their) queen with daggers. 8. The shade of the vineyard is pleasing to the goats. 9. The wild-boars love the marshes. 10. The lord gives large pay to (his) soldiers.

B.—1. Merces militum hieme magna erat. 2. Inimicus reginam insulae gladio occidit. 3. Heredes dominum sicâ occidunt. 4. Paludes Macedoniae multos apros habent. 5. Aestate horti umbram puellis dant. 6. Uvae vinearum heredibus domini gratae sunt. 7. Eques mercedem magnam sicario dat. 8. Tempestates auctumni saevae sunt. 9. Auctumno vineae uvas maturas habent. 10. Nocte tempestates sunt molestae nautis.

1. In the autumn the fruits are ripe. 2. The husbandman takes the grapes in the autumn. 3. Boys do not like (their) tasks in summer. 4. The quarrels of the soldiers are fierce (*saevus*). 5. The leaders of the soldiers give a bad example. 6. The citadels of the cities are troublesome to the horse-soldiers. 7. In the autumn the leaves of the elm are beautiful. 8. The will of the heir is a law to the slaves. 9. Assassins kill the king of the country with swords. 10. Death is the law of nature.

4. Nouns the stems of which end in the liquids *l*, *r*, and the sibilant *s*.

(P. L., pages 13, 14.)

Exercise IX.

A.—1. Anseres albas alas habent. 2. Venator vigilantiam magnam habet. 3. Carceres urbium fures habent. 4. Heres magnam mercedem pastoribus dat. 5. Matres et sorores jucundam umbram ulmorum amant. 6. Corvus est molestus ales. 7. Horti pastoris multos flores habent. 8. Piscator ripas fluvii amat. 9. Fossa castrorum densum pulverem habet. 10. Olor longam cervicem habet.

1. The various scents of flowers are pleasant. 2. The citadel has a strong prison. 3. Geese have long necks. 4. The shepherd calls the husbandmen. 5. Flowers are pleasant in summer. 6. The shout of the assassin was fierce. 7. The fortifications of the camp are strong. 8. The avarice of the conqueror is hurtful to the state. 9. The shields of the Romans are the booty of the conqueror. 10. The shield of the soldier is the booty of the leader.

B.—1. Auctumno colores foliorum pulchri sunt. 2. Arx urbis carcerem habet. 3. Aper praeda venatoris est. 4. Jurgia fratrum et sororum misera sunt. 5. Vineae gratum odorem habent. 6. Olores longas cervices et albas pennas habent. 7. Sulci agrorum et ripae silvarum multos flores habent. 8. Auctumno falces curvae agricolarum acutae sunt. 9. Calor solis pomis et floribus horti gratus est. 10. Pastores Italiae multos capros habent.

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1. Swans and geese have long necks. 2. God gives summer and winter to the earth. 3. The will of God has justice. 4. The Romans give the citizenship to the conquerors. 5. The garden has various fruits and various flowers. 6. The soldier gives the shield of the leader to the guardians of the temple. 7. The huntsman gives death to the wild-boars. 8. The horned bulls are the booty of the conqueror. 9. Romulus gives severe laws to the inhabitants of Rome. 10. Alexander gives the whole booty of the camp to (his) soldiers.

5. Nouns the stems of which end in *ōn* or *ŏn* (*in*).

(P. L., pages 14, 15.)

Exercise X.

A.—1. Verba oratoris sunt grata. 2. Vigilantia Junonis molesta erat. 3. Venator leonem occidit. 4. Agricola ligonem longum habet. 5. Homines Deum amant. 6. Templum est sacrum Minervae et Junoni. 7. Avaritia praedonis est magna. 8. Deae templi sunt sacrae. 9. Voluntas virginis est lex. 10. Olor validas alas habet.

1. The peacock was a sacred bird. 2. The avarice of the orator is great. 3. The ditches of the camp are deep. 4. Nature is a law to men. 5. The shepherd has a kind master. 6. The slaves of the husbandman have hoes. 7. The peacock has bright feathers. 8. Habit is a second law to men. 9. The robbers have great vigilance. 10. The speeches of the general were learned.

B.—1. Doctus orator multa verba habet. 2. Leges hominum sunt causa justitiae. 3. Homines multos morbos habent. 4. Clamor multitudinis saevus erat. 5. Vigilantia militum firmitudinem munimentis dat. 6. Minerva belli dea erat. 7. Juno regnorum dea erat. 8. Deus leges hominibus dat. 9. Periculum virginum magnum erat. 10. Praedones servos domini occidunt.

1. The robber takes the booty of the temple. 2. Men love certain justice. 3. The task of the maiden is troublesome. 4. The brother of the orator loves the daughter of the robber. 5. The temple is sacred to Juno. 6. The colours of peacocks are bright. 7. The conqueror of the lion has large wages. 8. The friendship of the multitude is dear to an orator. 9. The peacock loves the heat of the sun. 10. War gives various dangers to men.

II. Stems ending in I.

(P. L., page 15.)

Exercise XI.

A.—1. Rupes collis altae sunt. 2. Nubes coeli sunt atrae. 3. Apes hortorum parvae sunt. 4. Romanus civis togam habet.

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5. Rumores hostium falsi erant. 6. Navis funem validum habet. 7. Sitis militum molesta est. 8. Casses venatorum validi sunt. 9. Vigilantia hostis est nota duci. 10. Clades Romanorum magna erat.

1. The hill is high. 2. The report is false. 3. Snow in winter is deep. 4. The towers of the prison are strong. 5. The garment of the maiden is white. 6. The hunter has strong nets. 7. The valleys are known to the robbers. 8. The ships have strong cables. 9. A black swan is rare. 10. The Roman citizens have togas.

B.—1. Naves hostium validos funes habent. 2. Valles Romanae saxa magna habent. 3. Rupes vallium sunt munimenta furum. 4. Dux Romanus nautas classis vocat. 5. Carceres hostium multos custodes habent. 6. Rumor cladis militum falsus erat. 7. Atrae nubes tempestatis sunt notae nautis. 8. Apes nivem gelidam non amant. 9. Verba docti sermonis nota sunt. 10. Cives valles jucundas amant.

1. The cables of the Roman ships are strong. 2. The snow of the narrow valleys is deep. 3. The garments of the Roman citizens are white. 4. The thirst of the Roman was great. 5. The hunters of the valleys have strong nets. 6. The fleet of the enemy has a skilful leader. 7. The hill has high towers and fortifications. 8. Birds love the rocks of the high hills. 9. Geese like the marshes of the valleys. 10. The fleet of the enemy has many ships and a renowned leader.

B. *Neuter Nouns.*

I. Stems ending in a Consonant.

Nouns the stems of which end in *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

II. Stems ending in I.

The Nominative in *ĕ*, *ăl*, *ăr*.

(P. L., pages 16, 17.)

Exercise XII.

A.—1. Litora maris arenosa sunt. 2. Opus agricolae durum est. 3. Maria alta multos pisces habent. 4. Romanus decus habet. 5. Carthago antiqua templa habet. 6. Piscator nova retia habet. 7. Venator elephanti ebur habet. 8. Ebur elephanti pretiosum est. 9. Fur vectigalia regis capit. 10. Sidera noctis sunt grata nautis.

1. The sailor loves the stars of heaven. 2. The shore of the whole sea is sandy. 3. The ivory of elephants is valuable. 4. The winter is the time of work. 5. The whole shore of the sea is sandy. 6. Cicero gives a name to the city. 7. Cicero was the great orator of Rome. 8. The anger of fierce (*ferus*) animals is

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great. 9. The nets (*rete*) of the sailors have fish. 10. The nets of the hunter have various animals.

B.—1. Ovilia vallium oves habent. 2. Vaccae gramen tenerum edunt. 3. Pastor ovium est custos ovilis. 4. Venator ebur elephanti Alexandro dat. 5. Fures varia nomina habent. 6. Magnus Cicero erat decus civitatis Romanae. 7. Piscatores retia lata nautis dant. 8. Rumor falsus gaudium hostium est. 9. Pisces profundi maris multa pericula habent. 10. Frigus hiemis animalibus noxium est.

1. The year has summer and winter, cold and heat. 2. The dangers of the sea are various. 3. A whale has a large head and a large body. 4. In ancient time Carthage was a beautiful city. 5. The fisherman takes the fish of the sea with his nets. 6. The anger of elephants is hurtful to the hunter. 7. The crime of the assassin was known to the skilful judge. 8. The crimes of the robbers give work to the judge. 9. The sailor kills the animal with (his) long spear. 10. The sheepfold of the good shepherd has many sheep.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

(P. L., pages 18, 19, 20.)

Exercise XIII.

A.—1. Pensum pueri difficile est. 2. Voluptas vitae brevis est. 3. Rumor cladis ingentis falsus est. 4. Dux potens militum est prudens. 5. Corpus venatoris lacerum est. 6. Aquila est ales velox. 7. Filius heredis est felix. 8. Sica est utilis sicario. 9. Merces opificis dulcis est. 10. Initium operis facile est.

1. Human life is short. 2. The plans of the workman are excellent. 3. The arrows of the huntsman are swift. 4. The arms of the thief are light. 5. The valleys have excellent roads. 6. Every shepherd has a sheepfold. 7. The dust of the road is light. 8. The faithful shepherd calls his sheep. 9. The work of friendship is easy. 10. The tasks of the boys are difficult.

B.—1. Arma ducis prudentis potentia sunt. 2. Opifex peritus opus difficile habet. 3. Fur audax brevem vitam habet. 4. Praestantia arma militum pulchra sunt. 5. Ovile prudentis pastoris canes habet. 6. Vetus vinum heredis pretiosum est. 7. Fures rapaces praedam ingentem habent. 8. Canes venatoris lacera corpora habent. 9. Oves insulae arenosae ovilia habent. 10. Pensum difficile finem praestantem habet.

1. All the songs of the boys are sweet. 2. The songs of boys give great pleasure to all. 3. The bold plans of the assassin have immense danger. 4. The faithful brother has a sharp dagger. 5. The light tasks of a girl have a pleasing reward. 6. He kills the

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bold soldier with a swift arrow. 7. With a sweet song the shepherd gives pleasure to all (his) companions. 8. The keen eyes of the eagle are useful. 9. The anger of a multitude is not a light danger to an orator. 10. The old wines of the heir are precious.

The Fourth or U Declension.

(P. L., page 21.)

EXERCISE XIV.

A.—1. Versūs carminis praestantes sunt. 2. Fructus ficūs viridis est. 3. Fluctūs maris ingentes sunt. 4. Sicarius magistratum manu occidit. 5. Cornua tauri curva sunt. 6. Occasus solis quietem exercitui dat. 7. Ortus solis est initium laboris. 8. Deus arcum coelestem hominibus dat. 9. Auditus et visus venatoribus utiles sunt. 10. Arcus equitatūs peditatui molesti sunt.

1. The rising of the sun is splendid. 2. The leaves of the oak are green. 3. The bow of the huntsman is curved. 4. A boy loves the bow and arrows. 5. The colours of the rainbow are magnificent. 6. The sailor loves the harbours of (his) country. 7. (He) gives words to the verses of the song. 8. God gives men sight and hearing. 9. Magistrates have the ears of justice. 10. The hands of the thief give a wound to the magistrate.

B.—1. Manūs venatoris lacerae sunt. 2. Dux equitatūs tuta consilia habet. 3. Pastor ovium umbram quercuum viridium amat. 4. Deus fidelis hominibus arcum coelestem dat. 5. Sensūs animalibus omnibus utiles sunt. 6. Casses venatoris sunt molesti cruribus cervi. 7. Celeres equites exercitūs peditatui vulnera dant. 8. Occasus solis quietem securam terrae dat. 9. Versūs carminis sunt auribus poetarum dulces. 10. Ortus solis est initium laborum.

1. God gives beautiful colours to the rainbow. 2. Night gives careless rest to the army. 3. The hands of the magistrates give rewards. 4. The fury of the waves gives danger to the ships. 5. God gives labour to human hands. 6. The fruit of the fig is pleasant to all. 7. Stags and bulls have horns. 8. The bull kills the stag with (his) horn. 9. The stags kill the dogs with (their) horns. 10. The green leaves of the oak-tree are beautiful.

The Fifth or E Declension.

(P. L., page 22.)

EXERCISE XV.—(P. L., Rule 8, page 22.)

A.—1. Meridies est serenus. 2. Palus glaciem habet. 3. Spes Persarum magna erat. 4. Facies amici est jucunda. 5. Series annorum infinita est. 6. Dux praemia fidei dat. 7. Equitatus

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hostium in planitie erat. 8. Fides amicorum admirabilis est. 9. Pueri in glacie erant. 10. Secura quies omnibus jucunda est.

1. The succession of days is infinite. 2. The ice of the river is clear. 3. The heat of noon is troublesome. 4. The fidelity of a dog is worthy-of-admiration. 5. The leaders have hope of victory. 6. Death is the mistress of all things. 7. All things of the Creator are worthy of admiration. 8. The Creator of all things is good. 9. The hope of victory is pleasant. 10. The slave loves slothfulness.

B.—1. In rebus humanis non est certa fides. 2. Dies festi pueris voluptatem dant. 3. Meridies serenus est fervidus. 4. Initium spei miseris gaudium dat. 5. Hieme fluvii glaciem habent. 6. Series dierum festorum pueris grata est. 7. Arcus coelestis signum spei dat. 8. Dies festi signum otii dant. 9. Equitatus et peditatus in planitie erant. 10. Fides exercitus spem victoriae duci dat.

1. A beautiful countenance is not a token of fidelity. 2. Festivals give hope of pleasure to a boy. 3. Ice and cold are the signs of winter. 4. The sailor loves rest in the harbour. 5. The hot noon gives rest to the soldiers. 6. The slothfulness of the cavalry gives small hope to the king. 7. The ice of the river is a token of a severe winter. 8. The leisure of festivals is pleasing to men. 9. The fidelity of the slave was known in heaven. 10. A false countenance does not give pleasure to a master.

Some Irregular Nouns.

(P. L., pages 22, 23.)

Exercise XVI.

A.—1. Domūs hominum in urbe sunt. 2. Justitia sancta Dei omnibus est nota. 3. Strix tenebras noctis amat. 4. Otium senibus gratum est. 5. Jupiter reipublicae deus erat. 6. Jusjurandum furis non sanctum erat. 7. Cornua boum magnas vires habent. 8. Respublica Romana multos cives habet. 9. Hostes reipublicae non senes occidunt. 10. Senex otium amat.

1. The house is full of silver. 2. Sheep and oxen do not love dogs. 3. Jupiter kills the old-man with a thunderbolt. 4. Men give grass to oxen. 5. The leisure of the old-man is sweet. 6. God gives strength to a young-man. 7. The screech-owl does not like the sun. 8. The oath of the young-men is holy. 9. Gaul is full of Roman citizens. 10. The old-men give riches to (their) heirs.

B.—1. Silvae bestiarum plenae sunt. 2. Domus senis multas lampadas habet. 3. Respublica leges multas et praestantes habet. 4. Senes boves et sues habent. 5. Agri senum sunt boum et suum (*gen. pl.*) pleni. 6. Jusjurandum civium Romanorum est sanctum. 7. Arbores silvae bobus umbram dant. 8. Silvae senum

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arbores multas habent. 9. Juvenis lampada debili seni dat. 10. Senes monumentum deis reipublicae dant.

1. The conscience of the old-men is holy. 2. Few old-men have great strength. 3. The young-men give food to the swine and oxen. 4. The oath has a holy strength (*sing.*). 5. The noisy screech-owls love the darkness of night. 6. The riches of the old-men are in the houses of the heir. 7. The young-man gives a torch to the maiden. 8. The thunderbolts of Jupiter kill mortal men. 9. The funerals of mortals are full of sorrow. 10. The justice of the immortal gods was certain.

Some Irregular Adjectives.

(P. L., page 24.)

Exercise XVII.

1. Alter fratrem, alter sororem habet. 2. Alius domum, alius agros amat. 3. Neutrius vires magnae sunt. 4. Deus est creator totius mundi. 5. Roma erat totius orbis terrarum caput. 6. Justitia neutrius spem reo dat. 7. Incolae Macedoniae Alexandro uni regnum dant. 8. Laudem utrique dat. 9. Vera virtus nullum praemium sceleris amat. 10. In tota Gallia nullus civis Romanus erat.

1. One (man) loves wealth, another (loves) honour. 2. The king gives honour to the one, wealth to the other. 3. Some (men) are sailors, others are husbandmen. 4. The Roman republic was mistress of the whole world. 5. God is the Lord of the whole universe. 6. The defendant gives praise to the judge alone (*unus*). 7. Neither of the women has any blame. 8. The judge gives blame to both-the-one-and-the-other (*uterque*). 9. Roman citizens possess (*habent*) the whole world. 10. The judge gives no blame to the defendants.

Comparison of Adjectives.

(P. L., pages 24, 25, 26.)

Exercise XVIII.

A.—1. Turres altiores sunt quam domūs. 2. Fides pulcrior est quam adulatio. 3. Pavo pennas pulcherrimas habet. 4. Corvus est nigrior quam cornix. 5. Omnium rerum virtus est praestantissima. 6. Canes celeriores sunt quam lepores. 7. Audacissimi non semper sunt prudentissimi. 8. Omnium Romanorum Cicero erat eloquentissimus. 9. Sapientia rarior est quam stultitia. 10. Nihil est splendidius quam sol.

1. An old-man is more feeble than a young-man. 2. The noblest men are not always the most learned. 3. The most useful (thing)

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is not always the most beautiful. 4. The temple of God is most holy. 5. The mountains are higher than the hills. 6. Nothing is rarer than wisdom. 7. The pretence of fidelity is most (or, very) dishonest. 8. The wild-boar is very destructive to the gardens. 9. The peacock is of all birds the most beautiful. 10. The ravens are blacker than crows.

B.—1. Ira furori simillima est. 2. Maximi non semper sunt optimi. 3. Vulpes astutior est quam canis. 4. Visus et auditus sunt omnium sensuum acerrimi. 5. Pauperrimi non semper sunt humillimi. 6. Opera difficillima non semper sunt pulcherrima. 7. Pueri minores sunt quam viri. 8. Minimi non sunt pessimi. 9. Amor pecuniae est pejor quam amor laudis. 10. Opiniones multitudinis semper mobilissimae erant.

1. Sheep are more useful to husbandmen than swine. 2. Virtue is the best of (all) things. 3. Tasks are more difficult in summer than in winter. 4. The legs of the bird are very slender. 5. The opinion of a woman is more changeable than (that) of a man. 6. The fox is a most cunning animal. 7. The opinion of the multitude is very changeable. 8. The folly of the men is very great. 9. Nothing in the heaven is more beautiful than the sun. 10. The smallest faults have often the greatest blame.

C.—1. Ultimae regiones orbis terrarum saepe notiores sunt quam proximae. 2. Valetudo Horatii optima est. 3. Patres seniores sunt quam filiae. 4. Nequissimi homines saepe maximas divitias habent. 5. Bella civilia reipublicae Romanae maxime noxia sunt. 6. Omnibus hominibus hora mortis maxime dubia est. 7. Hora postrema est optimis gratissima, pessimis tristissima. 8. Res minimae difficultatem non levem habent. 9. Utilissima maximam voluptatem plurimis dant. 10. Simiae non sunt hominibus dissimillimae.

1. Good health is better than the greatest wealth. 2. No animal is more like man than the ape. 3. The tasks of the boys are easy, and the tasks of the men are very difficult. 4. More men are very poor than very rich. 5. The younger sons are poorer than the elder. 6. The most worthless things are often most troublesome. 7. Very many poets have longer poems, few have greater honour than Horace. 8. Apes are very like men. 9. The hour of my death is very doubtful. 10. The journeys of men are very various.

First General Exercise (Exercises I.–XVIII.).

1. Custos carceris omnibus filiabus* regis virus† dat. 2. Cassander, rex Macedoniae, agros incolis Abdērae in extrema Macedonia dat. 3. Nautae pelagus† amant. 4. O Mercuri,‡ deus furum et

* See P. L., p. 3, Note. † See P. L., p. 6. ‡ See P. L., p. 5, Note.

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custos viarum. 5. Nautae peritissimi certissima omina periculorum habent. 6. Turpis fuga est pejor quam honesta mors. 7. Proximo die, alii hastis, alii sicis, miseros nautas occidunt. 8. Alter ditior, alter pauperior erat. 9. Alius celeri pede currit, alius virtute maximâ arma hostium capit, alius comitem gladio occidit. 10. Victor praedam utraque manu capit.

1. In the summer the heat of the sun is greater than (it is) in winter. 2. The immense whales love the (open) sea, not the dangers of the shore. 3. One (man) likes the sweet leisure of festal days, another likes the works of useful labours. 4. There were two (*duo*) boys, one was the son of a very rich man, the other was (the son) of a very poor man. 5. Neither of the fathers gives to his daughters any dowry. 6. At the most difficult time of the year the army is in the camp. 7. In all regions the habits of men are very different, and some men are always very good (and) others (are) very bad. 8. O Mercury, son of Jupiter, thy temple is full of gifts. 9. The next night (*abl.*) the old-men give poison to the oxen and mares of the husbandman. 10. With his whole strength (*pl.*) the one soldier seizes (*capit*) the body of the other.

The Numerals.

(P. L., pages 27, 28.)

Exercise XIX.

1. *Ordinal Numerals.*

A.—1. Manus hominis duae sunt, dextra et sinistra. 2. Roma septem colles habet. 3. Seculum est tempus centum annorum. 4. Annus duodecim menses habet. 5. Briareus centum brachia et quingentos digitos habet. 6. Cerberus tria capita habet, sex oculos, quattuor crura. 7. Numerus Musarum novem erat. 8. Annus trecentos sexaginta quinque dies habet. 9. In duobus annis sunt septingenti triginta dies. 10. Exercitus ducis centum millia hominum habet.

1. The general has an army of four thousand three hundred men. 2. The three heads of Cerberus have six eyes. 3. Briareus has five hundred fingers on a hundred hands. 4. Man has two hands, the left hand and the right hand. 5. The names of the nine Muses were different. 6. The soldiers kill four hundred men and forty women. 7. A century has one hundred years. 8. The two consuls give praise to the three legions. 9. He gives the legions to the two consuls. 10. A man has two arms, two hands, ten fingers.

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2. *Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals.*

B.—1. Martius erat primus mensis anni. 2. Mensis est duodecima pars anni. 3. Anno duodevicesimo bellum est finitum. 4. Anno quadringentesimo Xenophon erat dux decem millium hominum. 5. Anno septuagesimo senex debilis est. 6. Dux hostium septingentos homines habet. 7. Castra octingentos viros habent. 8. Centum millia hominum sunt magnus exercitus. 9. Nonus mensis anni erat November. 10. Quartus et vicesimus annus finitus est.

1. The nineteenth ship was safe. 2. March is the third month of the year. 3. November is the eleventh month of the year. 4. The war was finished in the thirtieth year. 5. The second camp has seven hundred and fifty men. 6. The sixteenth legion has a brave leader. 7. A century was the sixtieth part of a legion. 8. A cohort was the tenth part of a Roman legion. 9. The tree has twenty-three pears. 10. The fiftieth year is finished.

3. *Distributive Numerals and Numeral Adverbs.*

DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS denote numbers regarded as constituting groups, each group being treated as a unit; and these Latin numerals may be translated in various ways: as, bīnī, *two each, two together, two by two.*

Obs. 1. Distributives are used instead of Cardinals with words which have no singular: as, bina castra, *two camps;* binae aedes, *two houses.* Duo castra would be *two forts;* duae aedes, *two temples.*

Obs. 2. The Genitive Plural of Distributive Numerals is usually contracted: *-ûm* instead of *-ōrum;* as, denûm annōrum.

NUMERAL ADVERBS answer to the question *how many times?* and denote the *number of times* that anything happens or is done: as, semel, *once;* bis, *twice.*

[A List of the Distributive Numerals and Numeral Adverbs is given on the next page.]

C.—1. Rex singulis militibus vicena jugera dat. 2. Bis bina sunt quattuor, bis sena sunt duodecim. 3. Quinquies dena sunt quinquaginta. 4. Homines tricenos binos dentes habent. 5. Bina castra quina millia hominum habent. 6. Alii cameli singula, alii bina tubera in dorso habent. 7. Filii annorum senûm denûm sunt. 8. Singuli septenos viros occidunt. 9. Terra quinquagies major est quam luna. 10. In nidis alitum quina ova sunt.

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Arabic Symbols.	Distributives.	Adverbs.
1	singŭlī	sĕmĕl.
2	bīnī	bĭs.
3	ternī *or* trīnī	tĕr.
4	quăternī	quătĕr.
5	quīnī	quinquiēs.
6	sēnī	sexiēs.
7	septēnī	septiēs.
8	octōnī	octiēs.
9	nŏvēnī	nŏviēs.
10	dēnī	dĕciēs.
11	undēnī	undĕciēs.
12	duŏdēnī	duŏdĕciēs.
13	ternī dēnī	terdĕciēs *or* trĕdĕciēs.
14	quăternī dēnī	quattŭordĕciēs.
15	quīnī dēnī	quindĕciēs.
16	sēnī dēnī	sēdĕciēs.
17	septēnī dēnī	septiesdĕciēs.
18	duŏdēvīcēnī	duŏdēvīciēs.
19	undēvīcēnī	undēvīciēs.
20	vīcēnī	vīciēs.
21	vīcēnī singŭlī	sĕmĕl et vīciēs.
22	vīcēnī bīnī	bĭs et vīciēs.
23	vīcēnī ternī	tĕr et vīciēs.
28	duŏdētrīcēnī	duŏdētrīciēs.
29	undētrīcēnī	undētrīciēs.
30	trīcēnī	trīciēs.
40	quadrāgēnī	quadrāgiēs.
50	quinquāgēnī	quinquāgiēs.
60	sexāgēnī	sexāgiēs.
70	septuāgēnī	septuāgiēs.
80	octōgēnī	octōgiēs.
90	nōnāgēnī	nōnāgiēs.
100	centēnī	centiēs.
200	dŭcēnī	dŭcentiēs.
300	trĕcēnī	trĕcentiēs.
400	quadringēnī	quadringentiēs.
500	quingēnī	quingentiēs.
600	sexcēnī	sexcentiēs.
700	septingēnī	septingentiēs.
800	octingēnī	octingentiēs.
900	nongēnī	nongentiēs.
1,000	singŭlă milliă	milliēs.
2,000	bīnă milliă	bĭs milliēs.
5,000	quīnă milliă	quinquiēs milliēs.
10,000	dēnă milliă	dĕciēs milliēs.
50,000	quinquāgēnă milliă	quinquāgiēs milliēs.
100,000	centēnă milliă	centiēs milliēs.
500,000	quingēnă milliă	quingentiēs milliēs.
1,000,000	dĕciēs centēnă milliă	dĕciēs centiēs milliēs.

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1. The soldiers kill three men a-piece. 2. Seven-times four (*distrib.*) are twenty-eight. 3. Nineteen-times two are thirty-eight. 4. Our boys are of nine and ten years (old). 5. Doves have two eggs each. 6. The soldiers have each eighty-seven acres (use *distrib.*). 7. Men have each two hands, ten fingers. 8. The four camps are on the plain. 9. Twice three hundred men are six hundred. 10. Some woods have more than ten thousand trees (*distrib.*); others have more than a million (*distrib.*).

The Verb Sum, I am.

(P. L., pages 29, 30.)

Exercise XX.

Indicative Mood.

A.—1. Divites estis. 2. Saucii erant. 3. Pauperes eritis. 4. Fuimus felicissimi. 5. Fuisti diligens, et felix eris. 6. Si attenti fueritis, sapientes eritis. 7. Aegrotus medicinae memor erit. 8. Praeceptor puerorum senex erat. 9. O puer, beatus es. 10. Opinio adolescentis mobilis erit.

1. I shall be a happy young-man, if I have been (*fut.-perf.*) a good boy. 2. We are all sad. 3. Ye were very unjust. 4. The wounded (man) will be full of pain. 5. They have been sick. 6. If the men shall have been upright, they will be rich. 7. If you have been (*fut.-perf.*) sick, your health will be dearer. 8. They had been wounded, but their health is now good. 9. O boys, you will be very happy if you have been good and upright. 10. Ye have been dishonest, the blame shall be yours.

Imperative and Subjunctive Moods.

B.—1. O puer, attentus es. 2. Prudentes este, adolescentes. 3. Probus sit praeceptor, pueri probi erunt. 4. Sors nostra est beata, semper laeti simus. 5. Adolescentes magnas vires habent, fortes sunto. 6. Omnes cives sint justi. 7. Memores justitiae estote, judices. 8. Diebus festis toga candida sit. 9. Aegrotus medicinam habet, nunc contentus est. 10. Liberi simus, comites; mors sit nostra victoria.

1. Citizens shall be free. 2. Be ye always just, O judges. 3. May (*or* let) my lot be happy. 4. Let the cowardice of the assassin be known to the judge. 5. May our arms be fortunate. 6. Your lot has been a happy one; you have been rich and free. 7. The danger is great; the leader must be prudent. 8. The journey will be difficult; our companions must be very faithful. 9. If you have been wounded, we shall be sad. 10. He has been unjust; now he is upright.

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Compounds of Sum.

(P. L., pages 31, 32.)

Exercise XXI.

A.—1. Boni filii patri adsunt. 2. Lupus ovibus interfuit. 3. Amicus senis omnibus prodest. 4. Semper inimicitia absit. 5. Omnibus bonis adeste, et prodeste. 6. Dux magno exercitui praefuerat. 7. Nunquam patriae obfui, nunquam amicis obero. 8. Nautae multis periculis superfuerunt. 9. Sol oceano suberat. 10. Omnes patriae prosunto.

1. He has survived many and various dangers. 2. The sun does good to all plants and all animals. 3. He was at the head of the whole town. 4. The industrious bees do good to flowers. 5. Memory is wanting to the old-man. 6. The wolves have injured the sheep-fold of the shepherd. 7. They have been wanting to the state. 8. I will not stand by the enemy of my father. 9. Flattery does not exist among (*insum*) true friends. 10. Justice was wanting to the judges.

B.—1. Consul toti provinciae semper praefuit. 2. Magnis rebus fides tarda inest. 3. Alii patriae obsunt, alii prosunt. 4. Alteri obfuit, alteri profuit. 5. Nostrae cupiditates valetudini oberant. 6. Non minor veritas homini inerat quam fides. 7. Unus omnibus Druidibus praeest. 8. Vires sauciis civibus deerant. 9. Veritas et justitia semper omnibus proderunt. 10. Tarda verba oratoris reo obfuerunt.

1. The love of truth and justice has always been in men. 2. In Gaul and Britain the Druids were at the head of all men. 3. Thy father has been serviceable to my son; I will not injure thy children. 4. He had been among many dangers, and (his) valour was known to all. 5. May I always side with true virtue. 6. Ye must always do good to your enemies. 7. May aid be wanting to all unjust (men). 8. By truth you will never be hurtful to any. 9. I have survived very many dangers. 10. May base passions be wanting to thy soul, my dearest friend.

The Pronouns.

I. Personal Pronouns.

(P. L., page 32.)

Exercise XXII.

A.—1. Ego sum felix, tu es infelix. 2. Nos eramus justi, vos eratis injusti. 3. Memoria mei est tibi jucunda. 4. Nobis et vobis et omnibus hominibus amor patriae inest. 5. Frater tibi adest, tu fratri ades. 6. Memoria nostri tibi grata fuit. 7. Ego vobis omnibus

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praefui et nunc mihi amici desunt. 8. Omnem pecuniam tibi dat, honorem omnem capit. 9. Mihi laudem, tibi uni praemium dat. 10. Patria est communis parens omnium nostrum.

1. We have been unfortunate, you have been fortunate. 2. You will never be serviceable to your country. 3. If you will side with me, I will side with you. 4. O thou unhappy (one)! thou art always mindful of the faults of others. 5. My children are most dear to me. 6. O death! thou art common to all (of) us. 7. May avarice be wanting to you all. 8. O ye unhappy ones, I will do good to you. 9. I am mindful of thee; thou art mindful of me. 10. He gives the whole praise to you (*sing.*) alone.

II. Reflective Pronouns. III. Possessive Pronouns.

(P. L., page 33.)

Note.—Before doing this exercise the Pupil must learn to decline **Is, Ea, Id** (see P. L., page 35), which is usually employed for the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it.*

B.—1. Filius patri suo carus est. 2. Probus homo sibi prodest. 3. Pater suum filium amat et ei dona dat. 4. Vir improbus sibi obest. 5. Amicus militis et (*both*) sibi et ei proderat. 6. Nostri inimici non nobis sed sibi obsunt. 7. Ego amico meo profui, et ei adfui. 8. Nos non nobis oberimus, is nobis oberit. 9. Vos non mihi profuistis sed ei. 10. Inimicus patris non ei sed sibi obest.

1. The Greeks have a large number of slaves; their (use **is**) lot is very miserable. 2. The slaves were unhappy; their lot was miserable. 3. The robber is not troublesome to me alone, but to himself and to his * country. 4. I am hurtful not to the state, but to myself. 5. They are serviceable to themselves. 6. The sons of the slave love not him, but themselves. 7. The unhappy son gives his-own father a wound and kills him. 8. The brothers give pleasure to their * father and to themselves. 9. The fisherman gives the fish to his * sister and her friends (say *the friends of her*). 10. The father gives a present to his * son and his (ejus) companion (*i.e.*, the son's companion).

* The Latin *suus* is not, generally, expressed, unless the pronoun has a special emphasis.

IV. Demonstrative Pronouns.

(P. L., page 34.)

Note.—**Hic** has often the meaning of *the last mentioned, the latter;* so **ille** has also the meaning of *the first mentioned, the former.*

Exercise XXIII.

1. Haec pira dulcissima sunt. 2. Ille mihi has uvas dat. 3. Istae ficus maturae sunt. 4. Hoc tempore hiemes non severae sunt.

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5. Huic non illi laudem dant. 6. Poma illarum arborum cruda sunt. 7. Ista paupertas non tibi causa doloris est. 8. Graeci et Romani clarissimi erant; hi gloriam belli, illi artes pacis amant. 9. Haec poma dulcia sunt, ista non matura, sed illa crudissima. 10. Ille filium suum amat; non sibi sed ei cibum dat.

1. These rocks are very rugged. 2. Those houses yonder are very large. 3. Thou art serviceable to those men, not to these. 4. The garments of these maidens are white. 5. With those hands of-yours you have injured yonder men. 6. The fruit of this tree is sweet, but the fruit of those trees of-yours is unripe. 7. That man gives this beautiful shield to him (*use* is), and takes for-himself (*dat.*) that dagger. 8. His-own poverty is a cause of grief to himself and to that boy. 9. Britain and Sicily are two islands; the latter is smaller than the former. 10. This man gives that boy those pears of-yours.

V. Determinate, Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

(P. L., page 35.)

Note 1.—**Ipse** is employed with other pronouns and with nouns to give them greater emphasis: as, ego ipse, *I (my)self*, mei ipsius; tu ipse, *thou (thy)self*; vir ipse, *the man (him)self, the very man.*

Note 2.—The Relative Pronoun in Case belongs to its own clause, *i.e.* to the clause which the Relative Pronoun introduces; as, Felix est rex, *quem cives laudant.*

The Antecedent is that word to which the Relative Pronoun refers; as, Felix est *rex*, quem cives laudant.

Exercise XXIV.

Determinate Pronouns.

A.—1. Eodem die vir militem occidit. 2. Vir ipse filium suum amat. 3. Ego ipse tibi obsum. 4. Tu tibi ipsi proderas. 5. Idem civitati praeerat. 6. In eādem regione homines saepe eādem indole praediti sunt. 7. Initio ejusdem anni dux urbem ipsam capit. 8. Urbs Roma clarissima est, exsul ipse eam amat. 9. Amici eādem indole praediti eadem (*n. pl.*) amant. 10. Amici ipsi cives ejusdem civitatis sunt.

1. On that very day that man (*ille*) kills his son. 2. The same men do not always love the same things. 3. That man kills the soldier, and takes his shield. 4. On the same day of the following (*posterus*) year the man himself takes the money. 5. Friends themselves are not always endowed with the same disposition. 6. In the same regions, men have the same disposition. 7. I myself have been serviceable to the same state. 8. Poverty itself has few

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friends. 9. The very (*ipse*) exile has the same love for (of) his country. 10. At the same time and in the same cities you yourselves were siding with the same men.

Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

B.—1. Is mihi carus est, qui te amat. 2. Virtus ejus, quem cives amant, maxima est. 3. Quis est ille? 4. Qui sunt illi? 5. Quem meus pater amat? 6. Is, quem pater tuus amat, filius est amici mei. 7. Qui exercitui praesunt? fortes duces militibus praesunt. 8. Ii duces, qui exercitui praesunt, fortissimi sunt. 9. Is miserrimus est, quem cives proditorem patriae vocant. 10. Quis miserrimus est? is qui proditor patriae est.

1. Who are those men? 2. They (*ii*) are very brave men who have been serviceable to their country. 3. Whom does the assassin kill? 4. The man who is a traitor to (of) his country, is very worthless. 5. He loves the same men whom his father loves. 6. What men does our father love? 7. Our father loves those men who are endowed with virtue. 8. That which is best is nearest to God (*dat.*). 9. What is the best thing for (to) men? Virtue. 10. Those very labours, which the gods now give to thee, are serviceable to thy health.

C.—1. Quis ego sum? 2. Qui labor est dulcissimus? is labor est dulcis quem amor tibi dat. 3. Cujus est hic canis? 4. Quibus hominibus est vita molesta? iis, quos cives proditores patriae vocant. 5. Quo tempore cives patriae adsunt? in* tempore periculi. 6. Ii felices sunt, quibus amici adsunt. 7. Is exsul miserrimus est, cui amor patriae deest. 8. Quod mare nautis maxime noxium est? id mare, quod plurimas tempestates habet, est nautis maxime noxium. 9. Quarum feminarum mariti sunt optimi? 10. Eae feminae optimos maritos habent, quae maritos amant.

* The use of the preposition '**in**' with the ablative of time is not infrequent, and it is especially used when the time *when* must be more clearly defined: as, in tempore, *at the right time.*

1. What is more wretched than war? 2. What boy is that? 3. Whose songs are those which my father reads? 4. The leaders to whom the soldiers give honour are very brave. 5. With what virtues is that-fellow (*iste**) endowed? 6. The boys who give pleasure to their master are very industrious. 7. Those-men-there (*illi*) are the husbands of the women to whom you were serviceable. 8. In what year were you at the head of the army? 9. In what-men has that robber hope? 10. The same men whom you were-at-the-head-of in the Roman province, are now hurtful to the state.

* *iste* has sometimes a contemptuous meaning.

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Second General Exercise (Exercises XIX.–XXIV.).

1. Plurima insecta senos pedes habent, alia octonos, alia centenos et plures. 2. Decies centena millia hominum in illis insulis sunt. 3. Nunquam vestri nunquam beneficiorum vestrorum nos ipsi immemores erimus. 4. Exercitus, cui hi duces praesunt, omnibus hominibus oberit. 5. Pueri, qui non sunt industrii, et (*both*) sibi et amicis suis obsunt. 6. Ille nobis cibum dat; nunquam ejus beneficii immemores erimus; sed semper iis oberimus qui nobis molesti fuerint. 7. Proderimus iis ipsis mulieribus, quarum mariti exercitui praesunt. 8. Huic reipublicae omnes provinciae obsides dant. 9. Anno belli trigesimo quinto deni milites singulos duces gladiis occidunt. 10. In iisdem binis castris sunt quaternae fossae.

1. Whose son was Alexander? He was the son of a former king of Macedonia. 2. Some men are hurtful to all; others are serviceable both to themselves and their friends. 3. We ourselves are often very dear both (*et*) to those whom we love and to their friends. 4. The leaders have two thousand foot-soldiers and five hundred horsemen *each* in the same province. 5. On the eighth day that man calls eighteen soldiers, and with his own hand kills them. 6. The poets, whose songs my father loves, are more excellent than those (poets) whom thy father loves. 7. The elder pupils have more difficult tasks than the younger (ones); but the latter are more industrious than the former. 8. The consuls are themselves serviceable to those two daughters (of yours), whose husbands (the husbands of whom) you sided-with. 9. My father has two daughters; one of them is mindful of him, the other of herself. 10. He gives his own life for-his children (*dat.*); what gift is greater than life?

The Verb.

First or A Conjugation.—Active Voice.

(P. L., pages 38, 39.)

Exercise XXV.

The Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple Tenses, Indicative.

A.—1. Aras deorum lauro coronat. 2. Inimicum veneno necabunt. 3. Agros hostium vastabatis. 4. Me interrogabant. 5. Vos nunc interrogabo. 6. Dux milites vocabat. 7. Voce magnā (*loud*) servos vocatis. 8. Pueros interrogabimus. 9. Omnes provincias peragras. 10. Lupi ululabant.

1. He kills the heir by poison. 2. I shall call my slaves with a loud voice. 3. They will crown the altars of the temples with

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laurel. 4. He questions all the guardians of the prison. 5. Some were watching, others were calling the master, others were fighting. 6. A young-man traverses many lands. 7. I shall dwell in another land; thou wilt dwell in this; thy brothers will dwell in different cities. 8. The multitude crowns the head of the poet with laurel. 9. The wolves are-howling in the thick woods. 10. While some (men) are-traversing the whole world, others dwell in their native-land.

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect Tenses, Indicative.

B.—1. Medici virum aegrotum sanaverunt. 2. Dives magnas divitias cumulaverat. 3. Si tu venenum paraveris, ego te vituperabo. 4. Mediā nocte canes ululaverant, ego vigilaveram, tu domum intraveras. 5. Sententiam mutavisti, in urbe habitabis. 6. Si te medici sanaverint, pater tuus eis maxima praemia dabit. 7. Qui in agris ambulaverant, ii corpora recreaverant. 8. Quum divitias magnas cumulaveris, omnes te laudabunt; pauperem multitudo non laudant*. 9. Omnes domūs civium lauri coronis ornaveramus. 10. Poetae magni maximam laudem sibi parabunt quum animos hominum carminibus recreaverint.

1. He has chastised the slave, but has not improved his-own manners. 2. We had changed our plans, and were already traversing the whole province. 3. The physician had given poison to them with his-own hand. 4. I shall give a great reward to the physician when he has (*fut.-perf.*) cured my daughter. 5. The enemy were laying waste the province, and had already taken the city of Corinth by storm. 6. The multitude have entered * the temple of Jupiter, and are now adorning* the altar with crowns of laurel. 7. The father of that man, who has built those splendid buildings, is a very poor man. 8. No one will love the man (use *eum*) who shall have got wealth for himself by dishonesty. 9. When I have procured for myself friends by integrity, I shall be fortunate. 10. That man has questioned all (of) us; he has blamed some and praised others.

* *Singular nouns of multitude often take a plural verb.*

Imperative Mood.

C.—1. O medici, hunc hominem sanate. 2. O milites, ne templa deorum spoliatote. 3. Pugnate, Romani; omnia vastate. 4. Ne servum interrogato. 5. Custodes vocate; portas firmate; hostes jam arma parant. 6. Ne custodes urbis Corinthi in acie dimicanto; portas omnes firmanto. 7. Vos, amici, vigilate; ego ipse hos omnes interrogabo. 8. Magister te vituperavit; mores muta. 9. Ne (*let not*) medicus aegrotum veneno necato; ego ipse eum sanabo. 10. Ne, homines, divitias cumulate; alii vos spoliabunt, amicos autem non vobis parabitis.

1. Call the boys, and question them. 2. Traverse the whole

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world; you will not get for-yourselves better health. 3. The soldiers have already plundered the houses of the most wealthy; do not plunder the houses of the poor. 4. I will call the guardians of the camp; do thou prepare arms. 5. Kill those slaves of yours; they will get arms for-themselves. 6. Let the men fight; let the women get ready their (the men's) arms. 7. In the city of Rome are many monuments; let all men praise her ancient glory. 8. Refresh your minds with sleep; we will watch with faithful vigilance. 9. Let all men praise honesty; (and) let dishonest men improve their own manners. 10. The robbers are plundering the houses; the soldiers must attack (*imper.*) them.

Present and Imperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

D.—1. Ne (prohibitive, *let us not*) bonos discipulos vituperemus; semper diligentiam laudabimus. 2. Curabo ut vitia omnia vitem. 3. Pueri adventant ut veniam postulent. 4. Milites postulabant ut duces signum darent. 5. Da mihi scutum ut hastas hostium vitem. 6. Milites dimicaverunt ne hostes agros occuparent. 7. Pugnabat ut suspicionem ignaviae vitaret. 8. Puellae cantant ut animum patris recreent. 9. Diligenter vigilabant ne praedones domos spoliarent. 10. Fortis nunquam curabit ut pericula belli vitet.

1. That man avoids the danger of the battle in-order-that he may preserve his life. 2. I shall find fault with those boys in-order-that I may improve them. 3. The soldiers were assaulting the city in-order-that they might plunder our houses and the temples of the gods. 4. The sick man calls the physician that he may cure his disease. 5. Let us call the boys that we may question them. 6. I will give no pardon to the boys, in-order-that they may not be unmindful of their fault. 7. You were wishing to (*ut*) avoid the dagger of the assassin. 8. The inhabitants of Gaul were preparing war in-order-that they might save their-own country. 9. He has preserved the sons of the king that they may be hostages. 10. The enemy (*pl.*) seized upon the hill, not that they might attack the city, but that they might lay waste the valley.

Obs.—**Frequentative Verbs**, *i.e.* verbs which express *repeated* or *intenser action*, are of the First Conjugation, and formed either in **-tō, -sō**: as, canto, *I sing often* (from căno, cantum, *I sing*); or, **ĭtō**, as, rŏgĭtō, *I ask often* (rŏgo, *I ask*).

Rule.—The conjunction **quin** is used with the Subjunctive after *negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt:* as, dĭēs nūllŭs est, quin littĕras scrībam (literally, *there is no day but that I write*), *there is no day that I do not write a letter;* nōn dŭbĭto quīn vērum dixĕris, *I do not doubt* (*but*) *that you have spoken the truth.*

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The Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

E.—1. Non dubitabamus quin illi patriam liberavissent. 2. Non dubium est quin Horatius sororem suâ manu necaverit. 3. Dies fere nullus est quin (*that* he does *not*) amicum laudet. 4. Mihi scutum dedit ut hastas peditatus vitarem. 5. Non est dubium quin per urbem magnis clamoribus cursaret. 6. Quis dubitat quin ille suspicionem sceleris mendacio vitaverit? 7. Dies fere nullus erat quin ad Caesarem ventitaret. 8. Non dubium est quin iste amicus opinionem mutaverit. 9. Nemo dubitat quin magister pueris veniam dedisset. 10. Alexander non dubitavit quin hostes fortissime pugnassent.

1. There is no doubt that the enemy (*pl.*) has plundered the camp. 2. No one doubts that that man comes-often to you. 3. Who doubted that that man had avoided suspicion of his own crimes by a lie? 4. There was hardly any day that he did not give (i.e. *but that he used to give*, **quin daret**) fruit to the boys. 5. He used-to-come-often (*imperfect*) to me to (*ut*) avoid suspicion. 6. You do not doubt that he will preserve the life of the hostages (see below, No. 8). 7. There has never been any doubt (*i.e.* it has never been doubtful) that you have made a mistake. 8. The Roman general did not doubt that his soldiers would fight bravely (see Prin. Lat. Pt. I. p. 39, obs.). 9. There was hardly any day *that* the robbers did *not* demand money (see No. 4). 10. Who doubts that the boy will change his opinion?

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

NOTE.—After words signifying *to ask*, *to advise*, *to command*, or *to strive*, the English Infinitive must be rendered into Latin, not by the Infinitive, but by **ut** with the Subjunctive: as, oro te ut fortiter pugnes, *I entreat thee to* (i.e. *in order that you may*) *fight bravely*.

F.—1. Caesaris exercitus non hostes superare potest. 2. Aestate calorem solis vitare difficile est. 3. Ille dubitare non potest quin errare humanum sit. 4. Curabo ut pater filio veniam det. 5. Eum orabam ut periculum vitaret. 6. Mihi oranti nullum responsum dedisti. 7. Milites ducem fortissime pugnantem necaverunt. 8. Consules adventant liberaturi obsides. 9. Suspicionem mendacio vitare non est difficile; mendacem autem emendare difficillimum est. 10. Imperat ut pedites stationem servent.

NOTE.—In the following exercise the word **to** in Italics is to be translated by **ut**, and the verb following is to be put into the Subjunctive.

1. That man is not able to give an answer. 2. They are able to fight, but not to free their country. 3. Caesar overcame the enemy, (as they were) fighting (*part.*) very bravely. 4. No one is able to doubt that it is very difficult to improve a liar. 5. Alexander

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was-on-the-point-of-arriving with-the-intention-of-laying-waste (*fut. part.*) the fields. 6. I entreat thee *to* give me an answer. 7. I was entreating him *to* give pardon to the pupil. 8. To-have-freed (one's) country is worthy-of-admiration. 9. The father gave no answer to (his) daughter beseeching (him) for aid. 10. It is easy for a man (*dat.*) to take-pains *to* improve himself.

SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

(P. L., pages 40, 41.)

EXERCISE XXVI.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Ego te monueram. 2. Urbem delevistis. 3. Tu mihi nocebas. 4. Consules contionem in urbe habebunt. 5. Alios monetis, alios laudatis, omnibus placetis. 6. Judex bonum exemplum justitiae omnibus civibus praebuit. 7. Poenarum exspectatio improbos terrebit. 8. Valete, amici carissimi. 9. Flebat quod ille ei nocuerat. 10. Ne temeritatem hostium coercete, non est dubium quin nostra castra expugnaturi sint.*

1. He will destroy all the cities. 2. The soldiers had warned the inhabitants. 3. I shall rejoice when I shall have deserved the praise of good men. 4. That son of yours will hurt himself. 5. Yesterday I was praising the boy, but now his recklessness displeases me. 6. The leaders were holding a meeting yesterday. 7. The trees will bloom in spring, and will afford shade to the shepherd. 8. Obey the precepts of those who love you, and you will please all. 9. I have warned you very often; now you have hurt yourself. 10. Do not harm yourself; obey me.

* The Future Participle in *-turus* may be used with all the Tenses (Indicative and Subjunctive) of the verb *sum*.

RULE.—Some verbs, especially those of **asking, teaching,** and **concealing,** take **two accusatives**: as, puerum litteras doceo, *I teach the boy letters;* hoc vos celavi, *I have concealed this from you.*

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

B.—1. Ego te monui, ut mihi pareas. 2. Senectus homines sapientiam docere debet. 3. Hoc te celavi ne mortem ejus doleres. 4. Non dubitabam quin tuam temeritatem coercere deberes. 5. Non est dubium quin valeat. 6. Haec vos celo ne culpam mereatis. 7. Non erat dubium quin mihi nocuisses. 8. Dies nullus est quin mihi displiceat. 9. Magister pueros bene docere debet, ut doctrinam habeant. 10. Mihi (*governed by* noces) tibi (*governed by* parenti) parenti (*part.*) noces.

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1. You ought to obey me. 2. He warned me to (*ut*) obey my master. 3. There is no doubt that you have hurt him. 4. There is no doubt that he had deserved praise. 5. I have taught the pupil the Latin tongue. 6. There is no doubt that I ought to obey my master. 7. There is no day that he does not hold a meeting. 8. I concealed (from) him the death of his companion that he might not (*ne*) weep. 9. You ought not to injure him who has injured you. 10. Boys exercise their strength that they may have good health.

C.—1. Non est dubium quin mihi pariturus sit. 2. Non erat dubium quin temeritatem ducis coerciturus esset. 3. Amicis nocuisse est magnum vitium. 4. Puerum litteras docebas ut laudem mereret. 5. Dux milites cladem celat ne se ignavos praebeant. 6. Tu amicis nocuisti et flere debes. 7. Pueri vires exercere debent ut valeant. 8. Nunquam erat dubium quin me hoc celares. 9. Dies nullus est quin mihi noceas, et displiceas. 10. Hoc me rogas, ut mendacium me celes.

1. I do not doubt that the enemy will injure themselves. 2. The soldiers were concealing the disaster from their leader, that he might not injure himself. 3. I warned the boys *to* exercise their strength. 4. My friends concealed this from me that they might not displease me. 5. There was no day that you did not afford an example of justice. 6. There is no doubt that they were about-to-injure the boy. 7. There is no doubt that he had advised the soldiers to obey their leader. 8. I have taught the boys many languages that they may furnish an example of learning. 9. The expectation of evil (*mali*) warns us to obey the laws. 10. They had obeyed the laws of their country, that they might not injure their-fellow citizens (*civis suus*).

THIRD OR CONSONANT AND U CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

(P. L., pages 42, 43.)

EXERCISE XXVII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Castra fossā et vallis cingebamus. 2. Proditor patriae cives deseruit. 3. Discipulum correxeram. 4. Quum conjurationem detexerint, omnes cives in urbem convolabunt. 5. Artes liberales bene didicisti. 6. Milites vias praestantes straverunt. 7. Hortos diligenter excoluerant. 8. Sordidam avaritiam contemne. 9. Artes liberales diligenter excolito. 10. Imperator vias innumeras sternet et multa flumina pontibus junget.

1. You have painted, and we have bought these things. 2. Cicero used-to-write admirable speeches. 3. They had defended

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themselves with a rampart, and were now drawing up (their) line-of-battle. 4. As-soon-as they have (*fut.-perf.*) made a road, our journeys will be easy. 5. Learn the liberal arts; do not despise them. 6. He dragged the body into the city, and covered it with his-own cloak. 7. They had paid the money, and (had) freed the accused-person. 8. Cultivate carefully the liberal arts; so thou wilt be happy. 9. We will defend the city; he must lead the army. 10. In many lands the general had made roads.

B.—1. Commentarios Caesaris de bello Gallico et de bello civili legebamus. 2. Senatus bellum Hannibali indicit. 3. Dic mihi, mi puer; quid didicisti? 4. Cornelia Sempronio Graccho nupsit. 5. Femina viro nubit, vir autem uxorem ducit. 6. Apelles multas et pulchras tabulas pinxit. 7. Duc illum captivum in urbem, mi amice. 8. Agricolae semina in agros sparserunt. 9. Milites viam difficilem straverunt. 10. Senatus triumphum Africano decernet.

1. Apelles used-to-paint very many pictures. 2. The Senate of-Rome (*adj.*) decreed a triumph to Africanus. 3. Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, married Sempronius. 4. Sempronius Gracchus married Cornelia, daughter of Africanus. 5. The Romans will declare war against Hannibal. 6. We will scatter the seeds over (in *with acc.*) the field. 7. Lead that captive of yours into the prison. 8. Do not despise the liberal arts; learn many things, write few. 9. We have read the Commentaries of Caesar; now we will read the speeches of Cicero. 10. In-his-triumph (*part.*) Camillus leads many captives into the city of Rome.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Haec tibi narrabamus ut ea scriberes. 2. Libros legebam ut mentem excolerem. 3. Cavete ne bella civilia numerum civium minuant. 4. Non est dubium quin Apelles tabulas pictas pinxerit. 5. Curabo ut milites vobis parcant. 6. Curate ne incendium aedificia absumat. 7. Non erat dubium quin Senatus triumphum Scipioni decrevisset. 8. Cavete, pueri, ne doctrinam contemnatis. 9. Cavebo ne hostes insidias detegant. 10. Multa didicisse et mentem excoluisse voluptatem veram dat.

1. Let us spare the women and children. 2. There is no doubt that we ought to correct our faults. 3. I will take-care to discover the ambush. 4. Take-heed lest you scatter the seeds of crime. 5. They were taking-care to read the best orations. 6. He does not doubt that they had declared war against the Romans. 7. I will beware of an ambush, and I will warn others to watch. 8. The enemy had prepared an ambush, and were surrounding the hill with-the-intention-of-defending (*fut. part.*) their companions. 9. There is no doubt that he has paid the money and will desert you. 10. Take heed lest you diminish the hope of the general.

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NOTE.—**Inceptive Verbs** express *beginning of action;* they have the termination **sco**, and are formed from Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives (see P. L., p. 119). Inceptives formed from Verbs have the perfects of the Verbs from which they are derived, but usually no Supines: as, incălesco, incălŭi, incălescere, *to grow warm*, from călĕo, călui, călēre, *to be warm.*

D.—1. Non est dubium quin isti filii adoleverint. 2. Curabat ut animi plebis cum patribus coalescerent. 3. Quis dubitavit quin hostes flumen ponte juncturi essent? 4. Exercitui insidias parabant ne e manibus suis evaderet. 5. Milites nostri frumentum emebant ut sibi cibum pararent. 6. Curabo ut animi militum cum ducibus coalescant. 7. Illos monete ut caveant insidias. 8. Non est dubium quin mulieribus et liberis parcere sit gloria fortis militis. 9. Imperator milites monebat ut insidias hostibus pararent. 10. Vix obsides e carcere evaserant quum incendium totum aedificium absumpsit.

1. They will take care that the Plebeians (*sing.*) become-united with the Patricians in the Roman Republic. 2. The soldiers had scarcely thrown a bridge across the river and made a road, when the general commanded them *to* abandon the place. 3. There never was any doubt (tr. it was never doubtful) that the consuls had bought corn. 4. It is a most difficult thing to escape out-of the hands of the enemy. 5. There is no doubt that the forces of the general were about-to-surround the ambuscade. 6. That man was advising me *to* read the orations of Cicero. 7. They will take care that the pupils learn to read and write the Latin language. 8. There was no doubt that the consuls had discovered the conspiracy, and were about-to-arrange the line-of-battle. 9. I advised him not *to* buy the book; now he *can not* pay the money (*non potest*). 10. I will prepare an ambuscade that the enemy may learn to beware-of us.

FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

(P. L., pages 44, 45.)

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Ille, dum alios servat, se impedit. 2. Puerum puniebat, qui non obediverat. 3. Si has res scis, dormies. 4. Capros repererant sed non (eos) custodiverant. 5. Pluvia agros molliet, et floribus (eos) vestiet. 6. Huc venite, pueri. 7. Ne hanc urbem munite, cives; hostes non veniunt. 8. Imperator obsides vinxerat, et eos

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custodiebat. 9. Mortuos in agris sepeliverunt; nunc in urbem properabunt. 10. Matres, liberos nutrite.

1. Thou hast finished thy labours and wilt now sleep. 2. We will not fortify the camp; the army will guard it. 3. Cornelia had educated her sons well. 4. The soldiers have entangled themselves in the ambuscade; they have not obeyed their leader. 5. The rain had softened the land and had clothed (it) with various flowers. 6. Do not sleep, boys; you have not finished your labours. 7. I used-to-be-ignorant-of the poems of Horace, now I know them well. 8. You must obey me, boys. 9. The exile had hastened into his country, and had assuaged the anger of his enemies. 10. I was coming hither, but had entangled myself by my-own folly.

NOTE.—**Desiderative Verbs** express *desire of action*, are of the Fourth Conjugation, and formed by adding **ŭrĭo** to the Supine-Stem: as, ēsŭrĭo (*I desire to eat*), *I am hungry*, from ĕdō, ēsum.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

B.—1. Non est dubium quin liberos nutriverint. 2. Non dubitabam quin hostes se diligentissime custodi(v)issent. 3. Nemo dubitare potest quin puer haec nesciret. 4. Puer huc vĕnit ut se erudiret. 5. Non dubium est quin esuriat. 6. Exsul consulem orabat ut corpus in patria sepeliret. 7. Homines olim mortuos in urbe sepeliebant; nunc curant ut eos in agris sepeliant. 8. Non est dubium quin hos viros vinculis vinxissent. 9. Erudiamus filios nostros ut legibus patriae semper obediant. 10. Multi juvenes Romani in Graeciam veniebant ut doctores philosophiae audirent.

1. I do not doubt that they have bound many captives. 2. Advise boys to obey their masters. 3. They were warning me not *to* sleep (*that* I should *not* sleep) in that house. 4. To know is better than to have heard. 5. Let us guard the sleeping (man); let us bury the dead (man). 6. I have never doubted that he (*ille*) was about-to-put-an-end-to his grief by death. 7. Let us nourish the hungry-man (*part.*). 8. They obeyed me that I might not punish them. 9. We used-to-be-ignorant-of the philosophy of the Grecian teachers, but you advised us *to* learn it. 10. There is no doubt that the general had buried the bodies.

C.—1. Non est dubium quin Verres cives Romanos vinxisset. 2. Omnes parentes monemus ut liberos diligentissime erudiant. 3. Lictores Romani fasces portabant ut magistratus homines improbos punirent. 4. Quis dubitat quin ille esurientes nutriverit? 5. Liberi parentibus obediunto. 6. Hostem dormientem vinxit ut eum captivum in urbem traheret. 7. Non est dubium quin corpora in urbe ipsā sepulturi essent. 8. Pauperes vestire et esurientes

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nutrire est officium omnium divitum. 9. Aves dormiturae caput alā celant. 10. Non est dubium quin filii obedientes voluptatem parentibus praebeant.

1. When the rain shall have softened the fields, Nature will clothe them with flowers. 2. It is the duty of all children to obey their parents. 3. *I* will myself come in-order-that I may assuage your anger. 4. No one is able to doubt that the soldiers were about-to-fortify the camp with ditches and ramparts. 5. Sons who-are-obedient (*part.*) give pleasure to their parents. 6. There is no doubt that it is the duty of boys to obey those-who-train-them-up (*part.*). 7. You-must-obey the laws of those-who-guard the city. 8. The lictors of-Rome (*adj.*) carry *fasces* in-order-that the consuls may punish offenders (*improbus*). 9. Do not punish obedient pupils. 10. You must-nourish (*imper.*) hungry-men with food.

Third General Exercise (Exercises XXV.—XXVIII.).

1. Id monumentum victoriae fortuna urbis Romanae habuit. 2. Non est dubium quin Alexander, rex Macedoniae, castra hostium nocturno praelio expugnaverit. 3. Quis dubitavit quin orationes istae vulgo placuerint et nonnunquam tibi ipsi nocuerint? 4. Milites, illos colles occupate ne hostes vobis insidias parent. 5. Ii quadringenti milites, quos consul hostem celaverat, flumen ponte junxerunt et e manibus custodientium evaserunt. 6. Dies fere nullus erat quin ille esurientes nutriret et pauperes vestiret. 7. Alii, quibus peperci, mihi displicuerunt; alii, quos punivi, mihi obediverunt. 8. Romani duobus consulibus parebant; consules duodenos lictores habebant. 9. Illorum puerorum alius se emendabit, alius nobis displicebit, alius nobis obediet. 10. Vicesimo anno belli viam praestantissimam straverunt ut pericula maris vitarent.

1. Who can doubt that seven hundred men ought to overcome one hundred? 2. They had fortified the two camps with a rampart and ditch, and were throwing a bridge across the river. 3. Let the one sleep, the other keep guard. 4. There is no doubt that they were about-to-declare war against Alexander. 5. The boys (*acc.*) who had not obeyed me, I punished; but those who had pleased me, I praised. 6. It is very easy to conceal a fault from men. 7. Take-heed lest the enemy escape out of our hands; let us prepare an ambuscade for-them. 8. The pictures of Apelles are very beautiful; there was hardly any day that I used not to come-frequently. 9. Men marry wives; women marry husbands. 10. Twice the Senate had decreed a triumph to the consul, but the flattery had displeased him.

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First or A Conjugation.—Passive Voice.

(P. L., pages 54, 55.)

Exercise XXIX.

A.—1. Accusatores poenā mul(c)tantur. 2. Jupiter in insulā Cretā educatus est. 3. Multae urbes Macedoniae vastabantur. 4. Arae lauro coronabuntur. 5. Tu, puer, vocabaris. 6. Vituperati eratis, non autem castigati eratis. 7. Adventus Gallorum a Romanis equitibus nuntiatus erat. 8. Quum exsul in patriam a civibus revocatus erit, a vobis laudabitur. 9. Pater et mater a liberis amantor. 10. Omnibus viribus bellum parator; agri hostium vastantor.

1. Men are loved by God. 2. You, boys, have been improved by your master. 3. Let virtue be praised by all. 4. When the manners shall be (*fut.-perf.*) changed, the laws will give greater liberty. 5. The enemy must be put to flight, the city must be saved. 6. It was being announced to all the citizens with a loud voice. 7. You were grievously wounded with a sword by the assassin. 8. The buildings and temples of the city of Corinth had been plundered of (their) wealth (*abl.*). 9. Let all faults be avoided by boys. 10. We have been preserved by God, who has created all things.

B.—1. Non est dubium quin exsules poenā gravi multati sint. 2. Quis dubitat quin veneno necatus sit? 3. Boni cives pugnabunt, non ut ipsi laudentur sed ut patria liberetur. 4. Civitates omnes aere alieno liberatae sunt. 5. Non est dubium quin aes alienum usurā cumulatum esset. 6. Nemo dubitare potest quin nostri magni labores maximā gloriā compensati sint. 7. Aere alieno liberari est omnibus jucundum. 8. Est magnum a laudato viro laudari, sed melius est suā conscientiā laudari. 9. Ne a bonis vituperemur; melius est a bonis quam a malis laudari. 10. Victores coronantor; omnes eos laudanto.

1. There is no doubt that a well-educated (*perf. part.*) boy gives pleasure to his parents. 2. The soldiers demanded that the signal should be given by the general. 3. It is very pleasant to be delivered from-death (*abl.*). 4. The son demanded that his father should be freed from debt. 5. It cannot be doubted that that-man's (*iste*) debts (*sing.*) have been increased (*cumulo*) by usury. 6. The troublesome labours of the soldiers must be counterbalanced by great glory. 7. We will take care that the names of (our) ancestors may be freed from blame. 8. It is better to be praised by my own conscience than to have pleased others. 9. There was no doubt that Caesar had been recalled into Italy in order that he might be freed from blame. 10. Let a brave soldier be praised by all; let not the coward be freed from blame.

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SECOND OR E CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

(P. L., pages 56, 57.)

EXERCISE XXX.

A.—1. Tu, puer, monitus es ut mihi obedires. 2. Urbs Corinthus ab exercitu deleta est. 3. Sermone oratoris omnes cives terrebuntur. 4. Caesar ab uxore admonitus est ne Curiam intraret. 5. Calamitate alienā monebamur ne in urbe maneremus. 6. Subitā calamitate moti, animi omnium civium coaluerant. 7. Puellae diligentissime doctae erant, non autem laudem meruerant. 8. Si poenae aut infamiae metu coercebuntur, non diu in Curiā manebunt. 9. Periculo alieno admonemur ne dubitantibus (tr. *men who hesitate*) fidem habeamus. 10. Calamitate meā monebar ut fidem majorem tibi quam mihi ipsi haberem.

1. We had been warned by the calamity of-another (*alienus*) not to put faith in his words. 2. I was often warned by thee, but I did not put faith in thee. 3. That son of yours will be exercised in very many arts. 4. The enemy must be kept off from the towns; the soldiers must be warned by their general to fight bravely. 5. You and I will not be moved by sudden dangers. 6. O soldiers, that rashness of-yours must be restrained. 7. The general has remained a long time in the camp that the army may be exercised. 8. Those dishonest men had been restrained by the fear of infamy, not by their own conscience. 9. The danger was-being-kept-off (*imperf.*) from the state, but all men had been moved by the sudden arrival of Caesar. 10. The citadel was destroyed by the enemy; the whole city was moved with fear.

B.—1. Patrem admonuit ut filii in artibus liberalibus exercerentur. 2. Curate ut petulantia discipulorum coerceatur. 3. Adventu hostium territi, magistratūs in Curiā contionem habuerunt. 4. Contionem advocabat ut hostium copiae prohiberentur. 5. Non est dubium quin discipuli saepissime admoniti sint. 6. Non est dubium quin tota urbs gavisa esset. 7. Imperator postulavit ut omnes naves hostium delerentur. 8. In omnibus artibus bene exerceri debes. 9. Poenā meritā ignavus terrebitur; non semper a me monebitur. 10. Urbes deletae dolorem exsulibus praebuerant.

1. It is (the part) of a wise man to be warned by another's (*alienus*) misfortune. 2. No one doubted that very many cities had been destroyed by the soldiers of Caesar. 3. The general will take care that rewards are given (*praebeo*) to all his soldiers. 4. There was no doubt that he had been warned by me *to* curb his petulance. 5. If he has obeyed the laws, let him not be terrified by the judge. 6. There was no day that he had not been advised by his friends *to* curb his anger. 7. The general called a meeting in order that the soldiers might not be terrified. 8. Be thou advised;

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to have deserved praise is better than to have had a reward which-is-not deserved (*perf. part.*). 9. There is no doubt that they have rejoiced because you have afforded them assistance. 10. Let all men be warned to obey the laws; let those men who have not obeyed the laws have (their) deserved (*perf. part.*) punishment.

Third or Consonant and U Conjugation.—Passive Voice.

(P. L., pages 58, 59.)

Exercise XXXI.

A.—1. Milites ad Ciceronem deducti sunt. 2. Agri civium a servis colebantur. 3. Colonia in Galliam a Romanis deducta erat. 4. Ii milites, qui victi sunt, affliguntur. 5. Liber a Cicerone de amicitia scriptus est. 6. Castra fossâ cingentur et vallo defendentur. 7. Nostra patria a nobis omnibus defenditor; ne parens a liberis suis deseratur. 8. Preces captivorum spretae erant. 9. Via praestantissima a militibus strata est. 10. Viae silice stratae iter facile militibus praebent.

1. You used-to-be-esteemed (*imperf.*) by all your friends. 2. Conquered soldiers are sometimes cast down. 3. The prayers of wicked men will be despised by the judge. 4. Very many roads have been made in Italy. 5. The fields are sometimes cultivated by slaves. 6. If (our) desires shall have been conquered by us, we shall live well. 7. Many colonies used-to-be-planted in (*lit.* used-to-be-conducted into) all parts of the world by the Romans. 8. The city of Rome must not be defended by cowards. 9. Be ye ruled by right reason; thus your passions will be easily conquered. 10. Almost the whole city has been consumed by fire.

B.—1. Postulant ut dies festi instituantur. 2. Curabat ut census diligenter ageretur. 3. Non est dubium quin hoc ipsum crimen ab isto fictum esset. 4. Quis dubitare potest quin haec tabula a claro artifice picta sit. 5. Nemo dubitabat quin multae epistolae ab exsule scriptae essent. 6. Literae ab imperatore scriptae sunt ne animi civium falsis rumoribus calamitatis affligerentur. 7. Non dubitari potest quin pecunia non debita mulieri soluta sit. 8. A multis vinci non turpe est. 9. Multa crimina ab istis ficta sunt ut reus ab omnibus desereretur. 10. Ne mendacia a nobis dicantur; a bonis diligi est melius quam ab improbis contemni.

1. There is no doubt that the charge of conspiracy was invented in order that war might be declared. 2. The general commanded that roads should be made, and a bridge thrown over the river. 3. Many letters were written by me in order that you might not be cast down by the charge which-had-been-invented (*perf. part.*). 4. To be despised by bad men is not disgraceful; but it is pleasant to be

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esteemed by good men. 5. Take heed lest you be deserted by your friends; be zealous to be ruled by reason. 6. He took care that many colonies should be planted in (in *with acc.*) Gaul. 7. The consul takes care that the census is (*may be*) taken very carefully. 8. The prisoners, cast down by their calamity, entreat the soldiers with many prayers that their chains may be loosed. 9. There was no doubt that these pictures had been painted by a renowned artist. 10. It cannot be doubted that colonies have often been planted in order that the inhabitants who-have-been-conquered (*perf. part.*) may be held-in-check (*coerceo*) by the conquerors.

C.—1. Non est dubium quin vestes sanguine tinctae essent. 2. Milites in (*against*) hostem gladios celeriter strinxerunt ne comites vincerentur. 3. Nemo dubitare potest quin insula terrae motu divulsa sit. 4. Cavete ne virtus incolarum divitiis et luxuria frangatur. 5. Ille non unum sed novem homines honestissimos fefellit. 6. Quis dubitare potest quin mores Romanorum luxuria corrupti sint? 7. Filiae adultae Romanis civibus nupserant. 8. Plurima foedera a Gallis rupta erant; saepe in eos Romani gladios strinxerant. 9. Ne ab isto civitas evertatur; nos eam defendamus. 10. Ille montem ascenderat ut arbores caesas in vallem detraheret.

1. We will take care not to (that we may not, *ne*) draw our swords against conquered enemies. 2. You, cowards, have stained your swords with the blood of boys scarcely grown-up. 3. They have cut down the cultivated trees in order that the buildings of the town may be defended. 4. The state was rent asunder by the quarrels of the citizens; the laws were overthrown. 5. Men violated the treaty and invented lies in order to defend themselves. 6. Take heed lest the swords of the soldiers are stained with the blood of maidens. 7. The rocks were rent asunder by an earthquake, and all men terrified deserted their houses. 8. The men who deceived me have themselves been deceived. 9. The trees cut down by the robbers were surrounded by the soldiers. 10. The drawn sword was stained with the blood of the conquered enemy.

FOURTH OR I CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

(P. L., pages 60, 61.)

EXERCISE XXXII.

A.—1. A consulibus leges saepe impediebantur. 2. Pecunia ex aerario penitus exhausta est. 3. Vos diligentissime eruditi eratis et omnibus praeceptis obediveratis. 4. Quum leges sanctae fuerint, ab omnibus magistratibus strenue custodientur. 5. Urbes munitionibus septae erant, non autem diligenter custodiebantur. 6. Haec a judice comperiuntor. 7. Tu, puer, punieris quod patri non

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obedivisti. 8. Sepulcrum regis vepribus penitus vestitum est. 9. Captivi a militibus vinculis vincientur. 10. Ira mollitor; haec perversa consilia finiuntor.

1. These things have been ascertained by learned men. 2. Dishonest men must be punished; they must obey the laws. 3. Those graves will be fenced in and covered with briars. 4. The treasury had been a long time exhausted. 5. All the towns were being fortified, and were being guarded by the soldiers. 6. These things have been ratified by ancient customs. 7. Let us be heard by you; in that way your anger will be softened. 8. Honest men must not be bound. 9. The city was inclosed by fortifications; but the guards were sleeping. 10. As-soon-as the opinion of the judge has been ascertained, the defendant will be punished.

B.—1. Non est dubium quin puniri debeatis. 2. Urbes, altis muris munitae, a civibus non custodientur. 3. Imperator postulabat ut oratio legati audiretur. 4. Quis dubitat quin omnia consilia hominum a Deo sciantur. 5. Orabatis ut a Deo audiremini. 6. Non dubitari potest quin provinciae sumptibus exhaustae essent. 7. Ne corpora mortuorum in urbe sepeliantur. 8. Labores puerorum bene finiti mentes eruditas iis praebebunt. 9. Legatus postulavit ut pecunia aerarii jam fere exhausti diligentissime custodiretur. 10. Non est dubium quin milites esurientes, ab hoste in faucibus septi, labores suos deditione finiverint.

1. He demanded that the prisoners should be guarded even while sleeping. 2. The buried bodies of the dead men have been found in the fortified city. 3. There is no doubt that the money out of the treasury has long (*diu*) been exhausted by the great expenses of the war. 4. Let us all obey the laws (which have been) ordained by the Senate; those who have not obeyed them must be punished. 5. There was no doubt that the plans of the enemy had been ascertained by the bound prisoners. 6. The poor must be clothed, and the hungry must be nourished by the rich. 7. Graves fenced in with briars concealed the bones of the buried soldiers. 8. We will take care that you, exhausted with toil, are carefully nurtured. 9. There is no doubt that the legs of the animals had been entangled by the nets. 10. The pass was being fortified in order that the inhabitants of the valleys might not be suddenly attacked by the forces of the enemy.

FOURTH GENERAL EXERCISE (EXERCISES XXIX.–XXXII.).

1. Antiquis temporibus imperatores triumphantes curribus ab equis quaternis tractis vehebantur. 2. Aliae res moribus confirmatae sunt, aliae autem legibus sanctae. 3. Victi vincientur, vincti terrebuntur, fugati revocabuntur, copiae contrahentur. 4. Caesar duces in contionem convocatos monuit ut vim hostium

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ab oppidis prohiberent. 5. Virgo illa nobilissima nupsit ei, cui soror nupta fuerat. 6. Tempore hiberno arbores caesae ignem militibus e castris eductis praebuerant. 7. Vos precibus esurientium moti curabitis ne agri culti auctumno vastentur. 8. Milites temeritate suā sibi nocebunt seque in insidiis impedient. 9. Non dubito quin injuste puniri melius sit quam juste vituperari; laudem merere studeamus. 10. Milites non liberis pepercerunt, et gladios strictos sanguine virginum adultarum tinxerunt.

1. The ambassador of the Roman people having been bound with chains, and beaten by the soldiers, was killed by poison. 2. Thou wilt entangle thyself by thine own inventions (fingo, *perf. part. pass.*); take heed lest thou fall conquered by thy desires. 3. I have conquered and bound that very base traitor, who shall be punished with the death (so) well deserved. 4. Colonies have been planted by the Romans in almost all regions of the world. 5. As soon as the roads have been made (*fut.-perf.*) and bridges thrown across the rivers, war will be declared against you. 6. There is no doubt that the pictures of Apelles have been restored by well-trained artists. 7. In the hours of-night (*adj.*) the general suddenly drew up his line of battle in order that the pass guarded by the enemy might be seized upon. 8. We had concealed the misfortune from you, in order that you might not be cast down by it. 9. The drawn sword fell from (*ex*) the hand of the slain man, (and) the hands of the assassin were stained with his blood. 10. There was no day that he had not deceived me; the treaties had been very often violated by him.

Third Conjugation (with I in certain Tenses).

(P. L., pages 66, 67.)

Exercise XXXIII.

A.—1. Virgines magnas dotes capient. 2. Melius est sapere quam sapientiam despicere. 3. Fugiebamus ne bona nostra a praedonibus raperentur. 4. Obedire debes matri quae te peperit. 5. Ille filium suum securi percussit ne alii injusta facerent. 6. Haec facimus ut carmina nostra Horatium sapiant. 7. Animum adolescentis verbis pelliciebat. 8. Hunc securi percute. 9. Non est dubium quin veritas odium nonnunquam pariat. 10. Milites ducem despiciebant; iidem victi jam se despicere incipiunt.

1. He demanded that the traitor should be beheaded. 2. Thou doest this in order that thou mayest throw the spear. 3. It is always better to desire good things than to disdain (them). 4. I will begin to flee in order that I may allure the enemy. 5. You used-to-look-down-upon me; now all men look-down upon you. 6. He must not flee: to flee is base. 7. All things were being seized; all men were fleeing terrified. 8. His poems used to savour

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of Horace. 9. If thou art wise, O boy, thou wilt obey thy mother. 10. When the soldier has thrown (*fut.-perf.*) his spear, he will flee.

B.—1. Avis in illa arbore nidum fecit, et ova tria peperit. 2. Aliae aves bina ova, aliae quina pariunt. 3. Argentum effodiamus, ne praedones omnia rapiant. 4. Fodisti in templo ut metalla celata raperes. 5. Nauta navem reficere incipiet ut in patriam veniat. 6. Consul virum securi percutit ne alii eadem faciant. 7. Amicos nostros ex periculo eripiamus ne ab hostibus capiantur. 8. Literas despiciebatis; nunc alios pellicitis ut ii quoque literas despiciant. 9. Naves reficit ut ex periculo eripiatur. 10. Non omnes sapiunt, omnes autem sapere cupiunt.

1. Let us desire to be wise (*Inf.*); thus we shall be wise. 2. The leader commanded the sailors to repair the ships. 3. There is no doubt that we have dug up the desired (*perf. part.*) gold. 4. Do not behead the man; let us deliver him from death. 5. No one doubted that you had allured the young men by flattery. 6. To be rescued from danger is sweet, to rescue others from danger is sweeter. 7. The robbers had seized our goods, but had been taken by the guards. 8. The courage of the soldiers was restored; those-who-were-fleeing (*pres. part.*) were recalled. 9. Gold and silver are dug up in order that men may be delivered from poverty. 10. Good things must be desired; bad things must be disdained.

Deponent Verbs.

(P. L., pages 68, 69.)

Exercise XXXIV.

Deponent Verbs of the First Conjugation.

1. Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est. 2. Non omnes instituta ejus facile aemulari possunt. 3. Conabimur virtutes majorum imitari. 4. De tuis divitiis gloriaris; pauperes aspernaris. 5. Curabo ne de me ipso glorier. 6. Homines in agris vagabantur, nunc in urbibus habitant. 7. Ego vos strenue hortabar ut haec imitari conaremini, vos autem ea aspernabamini. 8. Virtutem hujus aemulare; ita te omnes venerabuntur. 9. In silvis lepores canibus venaberis. 10. Omnes pueros hortemur ut sententias seniorum venerentur.

1. Men sometimes wander in many regions in order that they may observe-carefully the manners of the inhabitants. 2. My parents used to encourage me to overcome difficulties. 3. I advise you not *to* despise learning. 4. Let not the wounded man attempt to do that; weak men must not rival strong (men). 5. Admire the institutions of your ancestors; venerate the laws of your country. 6. The leader commanded his soldiers *to* attempt to take the city by storm. 7. We will hunt the wolves which-wander

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(*pres. part.*) in the fields. 8. It is pleasant to wander in the woods in summer. 9. When you have earnestly attempted to overcome your difficulties, then-and-not-till-then (*tum demum*) will I praise you. 10. There is no doubt that they had rejected all assistance, and had boasted-of their own power (see note at end of Vocab. 34, P. L., Part I.).

Exercise XXXV.

Deponent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

(See Rule 16, page 70.)

A.—1. Castra tuemini et diligenter defendite. 2. Omne animal se ipsum diligit et vitam suam tuetur. 3. Juniores seniores vereri debent. 4. Hoc te rogo ut incommodis omnium medeare. 5. Tu plura polliceris quam ego postulo. 6. Rei miseritus sum, scelera autem vituperavi. 7. Miserere mei, mi amice, miserere meorum. 8. Deum oravit ut reipublicae afflictae mederetur. 9. Quum suam desperationem priorem* recordatus erit, tui miserebitur. 10. Plurima pollicebaris, pauca perfecisti.

* Recordor, *I call to mind*, is almost always followed by the Accusative.

1. Those things which we look upon with our eyes give pleasure to us all. 2. That man whom you had pity on has deceived me. 3. We shall always call to mind your past kindnesses. 4. You attempted to heal these misfortunes. 5. I shall always reverence you and shall attempt to imitate you. 6. He confessed the deed in order that I might have pity on his children. 7. God protects, has protected, and will always protect his children. 8. The despair of the sick man warns me *to* have pity on him. 9. When we have looked into these things, we will attempt to remedy them. 10. Very many men promise many things which they do not perform.

Exercise XXXVI.

Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

(See Rule 17, page 71.)

A.—1. Omnia regis officia et munera exsequeris. 2. De rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio, nihil enim impedio. 3. Dux militibus imperavit ut eminus hastis comminus gladiis uterentur. 4. Recordatione nostrae amicitiae fruimur et semper fruemur. 5. Munera quibus functus es difficillima erant. 6. Animalia quaedam motu celeri et facili utuntur. 7. Non enim omnia, quae dolemus, queri debemus. 8. Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ulciscebatur. 9. Hunc virum nemo alloqui debet; non facile injuriarum recentium obliviscemur. 10. Non dubitari potest quin saucius ille moriturus sit.

1. That man does not only not forget recent injuries, but he even remembers the old (ones). 2. In ancient times our ancestors

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used-to-perform the offices and discharge the duties of kings. 3. You suffer hard poverty, but you do not complain. 4. We ought not to avenge injuries by injuries. 5. No one is able to call to mind the injuries which you suffered. 6. There is no doubt that soldiers used (*imperf.*) spears at-a-distance, swords hand-to-hand. 7. The duty which you discharged was not a light (one). 8. I shall avenge the wrongs which we all remember. 9. He is not able to forget the wrongs which he has suffered. 10. Let us not remember past injuries, nor (*neve*) boast of our-own valour.

B.—1. Locum egregie et naturā et opere munitum nacti sumus. 2. Non est dubium quin Tarentini peregrinis ducibus in bello uterentur. 3. Homines glandibus nonnunquam vescebantur. 4. Morituri judicem allocuti sunt et injurias suas questi sunt. 5. Harum injuriarum reminiscemur quum causae obliti erimus. 6. Et pauperes et divites moriuntur; omnes dolorem patiuntur. 7. Eādem horā, quā loquebatur, subito mortuus est. 8. Multos dolores passi sumus quorum nunquam obliviscemur. 9. Ea, quibus vesceris, tibi nocebunt; dolorem magnum patieris. 10. Eos adhortatus est ut muneribus bene fungerentur et omnium miserorum misererentur.

1. There is no doubt that you have attained to the highest glory and enjoyed the greatest honour. 2. I shall exhort the boy *not to* complain too much of (*de*) the wrongs of others, and not (*neve*) to avenge them himself. 3. The physician did not doubt that the sick man was about to die. 4. Having obtained (*perf. part.*) leisure, I shall enjoy the recollection of my past labours. 5. The men-of-Tarentum waged (*imperf.*) many wars, but employed (*utor*) foreign leaders. 6. I ask you not *to* set out to (in *with acc.*) Italy, and *not to* follow that man. 7. Very many buildings were burnt down on the very night on which the soldiers set out. 8. *We* shall easily remember those things (*res*) which *you* have forgotten. 9. Those very men on whom we had pity will shortly die. 10. It is safer to fight at a distance with spears, than to use swords hand to hand.

NOTE.—The **Imperfect** or **Pluperfect Subjunctive** is always used after **quum**, *when*, if we wish to indicate not only the time but a **necessarily antecedent circumstance** (or, in other words, if we wish to indicate that one clause is the **effect** of the other). In this case we can often render the phrase by the English participle: as, **quum videret**, *seeing*, or *upon seeing*; **quum vidisset**, *having seen*: as, id quum dixisset, hastam evelli jussit, *having said this, he ordered the spear to be plucked out.*

C.—1. Dux quum exercitum in Macedoniam duceret iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi occupavit. 2. Gladiatores Cae-

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sarem his verbis alloquebantur; *Ave, Caesar, morituri te salutant. 3. Ad Caesarem legati revertuntur: eum orant ne progrediatur. 4. Quum civitas armis jus suum adipisci conaretur, Orgetorix subito mortuus est. 5. Caesar imperator, quum diu consilia sua celavisset, milites tandem allocutus est. 6. Illum philosophum, quum in Italia essem, saepe audiebam. 7. Omnes optant ut senectutem adipiscantur, eandem incusant adeptam.† 8. Quis dubitat quin sine vitiis nemo nascatur, sine dolore nemo moriatur? 9. Quum milites in urbem venissent, nos libertatem recuperare frustra conati sumus. 10. Legatus Caesarem adhortatus est ut veteris incommodi populi Romani reminisceretur.

* See P. L., p. 124. † *Adeptus* is sometimes, as here, used passively.

1. When he had come (*or* having come) into the city, Caesar discharged the duty of a consul. 2. When the slaves were endeavouring (*imp. Subj.*) to acquire their liberty, the inhabitants suffered many inconveniences. 3. When the town was (had been) burnt down, the leader commanded his soldiers to return. 4. Orgetorix in vain endeavoured to proceed. 5. When the gladiators had saluted (*or* the gladiators having saluted) Caesar, they marched through the gates. 6. They addressed their leader with a loud voice, Hail, O general! 7. There is no doubt that they will attain their liberty without your assistance. 8. He earnestly urged them not *to* proceed without soldiers. 9. They were marching in the most difficult time of the year, and were suffering much distress (dolor, *pl.*). 10. When the hostages had recovered their freedom, they set out for Macedonia.

Exercise XXXVII.

Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

A.—1. Non est dubium quin Lusitani magnā praedā potiti sint. 2. Omnia experire, puer; experientia te docebit. 3. Experti scire debemus. 4. Non est dubium quin experti scire debeant. 5. Hannibal patri blandiebatur ut in Hispaniam duceretur. 6. Quum orsus esset in foro dicere, summos honores adeptus est. 7. Hoc multis verbis disputare ordiemur. 8. Ne mentiamur, turpissimum est mentiri. 9. Consules provincias inter se sortiebantur. 10. Ego te saepe admonebam ut tempora opperireris.

1. It is better to suffer wrongs than to lie. 2. I will flatter no one; I will always speak the truth (true things). 3. There is no doubt that consuls used to cast lots (*imperf.*) for the provinces. 4. Caesar summoned the people into the forum in order that he might win upon their feelings (*animus*). 5. The Lusitani gained possession of the camp of the enemy and divided immense booty among themselves. 6. Having divided (*perf. part.*) the provinces amongst themselves, the consuls awaited (their) opportunities (*tempus*). 7. Experience had warned us not *to* wait-for you.

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8. He concealed these things from thee in order that he might gain possession of thy wealth. 9. When they had conquered the enemy they divided the spoil amongst themselves. 10. Having entered the forum (quum *with plup. Subj.*), the consuls began to dispute concerning these matters.

B.—1. Impeditos hostes adoriamur, ne e manibus nostris evadant. 2. Non erat dubium quin captivi custodes inermes adorti essent. 3. Imperatores Romani agros militibus veteranis largiebantur. 4. Homines magnitudinem mundi metiri non possunt. 5. Quis dubitat quin sicarius ducem inermem adortus sit? 6. Quibus verbis judici blanditus, orator de legibus ipsis disputare orsus est. 7. Ne hostes castris potiantur; nos ipsi milites juvemus. 8. Ille mentitus ad muros accessit et urbe potitus est. 9. Milites praedam inter omnes partiri jussit* ut cibo fruerentur. 10. Id quum dixisset, consules adhortatus est ut provincias inter se sortirentur.

* Jubeo, *I order*, is followed by the Infinitive; though verbs of ordering are generally followed by *ut* and the Subjunctive: see p. 25.

1. When civil war had begun in Italy, the leaders awaited their opportunities. 2. When they had given out (*metior*) corn to the soldiers, the leaders ordered them to set out. 3. On some (*dat.*) he bestows wealth; others he flatters with words. 4. They endeavoured to approach (ad *with acc.*) the walls in order to gain possession of the city. 5. When they had gained possession of the city, they divided the booty amongst themselves. 6. *Having taken* (*see note*, p. 40) the camp, the general exhorted his soldiers *to* have pity on the unarmed. 7. I entreated them *not to* abuse their strength. 8. When I had bound the prisoners, I ordered the soldiers to divide the booty amongst themselves. 9. In ancient times the Roman generals used to bestow very great rewards on their veterans. 10. When the consuls had cast lots for the provinces, the one set out for Spain, the other for Macedonia.

Fifth General Exercise (Exercises XXXIII.–XXXVII.).

1. Iis aemulamur qui ea habent quae nos habere cupimus. 2. Pompeium hortabimur et orabimus ut magnam infamiam fugiat. 3. Commoda quibus utimur lucemque quā fruimur a Deo ducimus (*derive*). 4. Filia patri blandiens oravit ut fratris misereretur neve scelerum praeteritorum reminisceretur. 5. Aliis divitias eripiebat ut aliis largiretur. 6. Primis temporibus reipublicae Romani cavebant ne Tarquinius reverteretur. 7. Milites in Macedoniam iter faciunt ut hostem ulciscantur, pontesque reficiant. 8. Non dubitari potest quin ille virum securi percusserit et divitias ejus aliis largitus sit. 9. Tu haec recordaberis quorum ego oblitus sum. 10. Hi quum ad munitiones Romanorum accessissent, flentes omnibus precibus ducem orabant ut se in servitutem receptos cibo juvarent.

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1. These things he spake, boasting: I have spared conquered enemies, I have loosed the chains of the bound, I have injured no one, I have had pity on all. 2. Good men will encourage the miserable, will protect the weak, will forget injuries, will flatter no one. 3. He advised them *not to* join battle. 4. Death spares none; all, both the youngest and the oldest, obey death. 5. These two leaders were at the head of that legion and of the camp; they had two hundred horsemen a-piece. 6. I will emulate these most excellent men who have been serviceable to their country. 7. Caesar, *having taken* three thousand five hundred and six Gauls, beheaded the leader and bound the soldiers with chains. 8. That man, left in the camp by (his) leader, exhorts his men *not to* abandon the fortifications. 9. There is no doubt that the mountains hindered their journey at the hardest time of the year. 10. Caesar ordered the cavalry to be led out of the camp, in order that he might join battle.

Prepositions.

(P. L., page 72.)

I. *With the Accusative alone.*

Exercise XXXVIII.

1. Inter urbes Siciliae nulla est illustrior quam Syracusae. 2. Contra exspectationem omnium Caesar legatos finitimarum civitatum in contionem convocat. 3. Milites nostri ad unum caeduntur. 4. Propter hanc causam exercitum trans flumen mittit. 5. Gallia quae cis Alpes sita erat Gallia Cisalpina appellabatur. 6. Omnia bona iis adsunt penes quos (*in whose possession*) est virtus. 7. Non est dubium quin facilius sit secundum naturam quam contra eam vivere. 8. Manus hostis pone tergum propter has minas vinctae sunt. 9. Frumentum omne quod circa oppida jacit comburunt. 10. Ultra montem castra fecerunt; duces autem propter veteres inimicitias apud oppidum morati sunt.

1. Virtue always adorns those men in-whose-possession (*penes*) it is. 2. Wherefore the enemy marched towards Syracuse, contrary to the expectation of the citizens. 3. Around him he had three hundred unarmed youths. 4. These very difficult matters (*res*) are in-the-power-of the magistrates. 5. Who can doubt that they did it in-accordance-with the laws of their country? 6. The robbers tarried within the marshes and passes which lie around the Cisalpine lakes. 7. The camp was situated near the river which is this-side-of the mountain. 8. On account of your friendship towards us, our enemies dragged us into the prison. 9. Wherefore let us draw our sword and slay the prisoners to-a-man. 10. That man was called *Imperator* at (*apud*) the banks of this river.

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II. *With the Ablative alone.*

Exercise XXXIX.

1. Dimicant cives pro patriā, pro libertate, pro legibus. 2. Haec sine ullā dubitatione coram populo dixit. 3. Aliud ex alio reficit natura (*nom.*). 4. Alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, alii lapidibus se defendebant. 5. Imitabor illum qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens a Jove incipit. 6. His capitibus in epulis pro poculis utuntur. 7. Multa de mundi et orbis terrarum magnitudine disputant. 8. Frumentum omne praeter (*except*) quod secum* portaturi erant comburunt. 9. Ab imperatore omnia Alpibus tenus victa sunt. 10. Haec in contione questus, ex provincia fugit.

* **Cum** when used with the personal pronouns is always affixed to the end of the word: *e.g.* mecum.

1. The leader marched with a great army through these regions and conquered all the cities as-far-as the mountains. 2. The city of Corinth is situated in the narrow pass of Greece. 3. He led the army from the very foot (*radix*, pl.) of the mountain into the fertile fields of Spain. 4. Without any hesitation he threw the torch from the citadel into the forum. 5. In-comparison-with the others (*ceteri*) he is possessed-of (*praeditus*) few faults. 6. When these things had been said both for the law and against the law, the judge asked them for their opinion. 7. The ambassador spoke in-the-presence-of all the citizens. 8. They used-to-use these heads for cups at (*in*) (their) banquets. 9. You have come out-of Spain across very many rivers, with a large army. 10. Wherefore without any hesitation I shall say this (*pl.*) in your presence in-behalf-of the safety of all.

III. *With the Accusative or Ablative.*

Exercise XL.

1. Sub ipsis radicibus montis erat angustus fluvius. 2. Caesar quum castra cepisset totum exercitum sub jugum misit. 3. Ille unus in arce moratur, ceteri autem ducem in planitiem sequuntur. 4. Virtus omnia subter se habet. 5. Subter murum hostium ad cohortes venit. 6. Omnes clam vobis urbem reliquerunt. 7. Sine ullā dubitatione incolae se Romanorum imperio subjecerunt. 8. Hostes victi in castra sua sub vesperum revertentur. 9. In multis regionibus homines sub meridiem quietem capiunt. 10. Quum contra exspectationem omnium Caesar in Italiam aestate reversus esset, Galli arma ceperunt.

1. The general was sleeping in his tent about (sub *with acc.*) noon. 2. At evening the ambassador returned to his own city. 3. In those cities men used to subject (*imperf.*) themselves to the power of the magistrates. 4. Caesar *causes* the conquered enemy *to-pass* under the yoke. 5. Having tarried a long time in the camp with

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the whole army, towards (sub *with acc.*) night he marched secretly* under the walls of the city. 6. When the city had been taken, Caesar caused the whole army to pass under the yoke. 7. The men were lying bound in the prison on-account-of the conspiracy. 8. One (of the two) was leading his soldiers under the walls of the fortified city, (while) the other was laying waste the fields. 9. Cicero was sent by the senate into the province with an army. 10. The routed (*fugo*) enemy flee over the plain.

* *Clam* is frequently used as an adverb.

Adverbs.

(P. L., page 74.)

Exercise XLI.

A.—1. Haec verba benignissime dixit. 2. Cibi saluberrimi animalibus maxime prosunt, minime obsunt. 3. Beate et honestissime vixit. 4. Hoc felicissime evenit; magnopere gavisi sumus. 5. Passeres celeriter, accipitres celerius, hirundines celerrime volant. 6. Haec bene paravit, optime egit. 7. Alii negligentius, alii diligentius munera exsequuntur. 8. Pueri ferias maxime, labores minime amant. 9. Haec judex callidissime dixit, peritissime disputavit. 10. Pueros acerbissime incusavit.

1. Hawks fly swifter than doves. 2. They begin the work very well. 3. Let us do this very carefully in order that we may please our parents more (*magnopere*). 4. That very often happens in human affairs. 5. Holidays please boys very greatly; let them always well deserve them. 6. Thou hast read the poems badly, thy brother has read them worse, but (all) the rest have read them very badly. 7. These things have turned out unfortunately. 8. The most wholesome things sometimes please us least, (but) do us most good (*prosum*). 9. The boys said these verses very cleverly, but very carelessly. 10. Men use the right hand more often than the left.

Obs. 1.—The Latin Comparative Adverb is very often equivalent to the English *somewhat* or *too* with the Positive; as, tardius, *somewhat slowly;* longius, *too far.*

Obs. 2.—Quam is often used to strengthen the force of the Superlative, and to express the **highest possible degree**; as, quam brevissime, *as shortly as possible.*

B.—1. Convivium quam magnificentissime et splendidissime ornavit. 2. Ne quid negligenter agamus; *quo** enim negligentius *eo* pejus agemus. 3. Quo obliquius radii solis in terram incidunt,

* Eo—quo used with comparatives signifies *by so much—by how much, the—the, as—so.*

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eo minorem vim habent. 4. Templum Jovis ab imperatore quam magnificentissime aedificatum est. 5. Hoc Fabius quam prudentissime et quam sapientissime egit. 6. Ne quid ignave, ne quid timide, ne quid negligenter faciamus. 7. Milites nostri in fines hostium longius progressi sunt. 8. Exercitus tardius in Hispaniam iter fecit. 9. Militibus imperavit ut minus late vagarentur. 10. Haec nobis quam felicissime evenerunt.

1. In the summer the sun is farthest from the earth (*use* absum *and prep.* a). 2. The soldiers, having advanced too carelessly, fell into the ambush. 3. The more you boast, the more men will despise you (*or*, in proportion as you boast more, so much the more men will despise you). 4. The soldiers fought as bravely-as-possible. 5. In the summer the rays of the sun fall somewhat-obliquely upon (in *with acc.*) the earth. 6. Let us not advance too-far; let us not set out too-quickly. 7. The consul drew-together his forces as quickly-as-possible. 8. Take heed lest you say these things too-often. 9. The cavalry were approaching too-near to the walls, and were advancing too carelessly. 10. Let us not speak too bitterly; let us not do anything unjustly.

Sixth General Exercise (Exercises XXXVIII.–XLI.).

1. In exercitu Darii triginta millia Graecorum apud Issum contra Alexandrum dimicaverunt. 2. Ab aliis, quia calidae aquae in ipsis faucibus sunt, Thermopylae locus appellatur. 3. Ex magnis rupibus planitiem nactus in hac contra hostem aciem instruit. 4. Haec avis cum corvo bellum gerit, alter alterius ova frangit. 5. Eam filiam appellans juxta se posuit. 6. Cujus manus plures quam quinos digitos habent? 7. Non dubito quin mihi maxime placiturus sit. 8. Quum tota luna se sub orbem solis subjecisset, omnia loca densissimis tenebris vestita sunt. 9. Galli, quum legatos Romanos in acie hostium adversus se pugnantes vidissent, Romam versus cum multis equitibus profecti sunt. 10. Hi viri, quorum epistolas legisti, quam turpissime egerunt.

1. At Thermopylae three hundred Lacedaemonians (*Lacedaemonii*) and five thousand Greeks from other states fought most bravely with the Persians. 2. He commanded them to summon ten-men-apiece besides themselves to the meeting. 3. What seed is smaller than the acorn? what tree is greater than the oak? 4. Having laid waste the fields as widely as possible, he very quickly returned to the camp with much honour. 5. He entreated him to spare the conquered enemy, and not to remember the former wrongs. 6. Thou hast always taught thy children well, and exhorted them *to* take heed lest they be despised by good men. 7. The eldest son married the youngest daughter; the eldest daughter married the youngest son. 8. Birds conceal their nests from men that their eggs may not be taken. 9. The folly of these

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things is so-much the greater in-proportion-as the punishment is more severe. 10. They used-to-complain somewhat bitterly concerning those very men whom you have-been-praising.

Irregular Verbs.

1. Possum.

(P. L., page 76.)

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Muros illos scalis ascendere non poterunt. 2. Dubitare non possumus quin hos versus facile ediscere possitis. 3. Nos pecuniam non solvere poteramus, vix tamen dubitari potest quin vos eam solvere possetis. 4. Istas opinionum diversitates nunquam reconciliare poteritis. 5. Non est dubium quin homines mores malos perseverantiā vincere possint. 6. Vos ipsi nihil facere potestis; ego vobis subveniam. 7. Non dubito quin hoc facere possis; non tamen id bene facere poteris. 8. Consilia me celare non potueras. 9. Nullus fere dies fuit quin discipulum meum laudare potuerim. 10. Civitati subvenire potuisse jucundum est.

1. We used-to-be-able to do many things which we cannot do now. 2. You will never be able to please all men. 3. They had not been able to repair the ships on account of the violence of the storm. 4. He encouraged his-men with many words, in order that they might be able to keep off the enemy. 5. They had scarcely been able to ascend the mountain. 6. To be able to reconcile (one's) enemies is very pleasant. 7. We can scarcely doubt that they were able to learn-by-heart that poem. 8. They were able to climb the rampart with a scaling-ladder. 9. We shall have been able to take the city about (*sub*) the same time. 10. Many have been able, and others will be able to do those things which you are now able to do.

2, 3, 4. Volo, Nolo, Mālo.

(P. L., pages 77–79.)

EXERCISE XLIII.

A.—1. Alter haec audire vult, alter non vult. 2. Nos obsides accipere nolemus, vos semper eos dare noluistis. 3. Fidem erga imperatorem suum conservare voluerunt. 4. Ego ad te venire volebam, tu mihi credere nolebas. 5. Nolite dubitare (*hesitate*) quin (*to*) huic uni omnia credatis. 6. Crede mihi, mi amice; nunquam assentiri noluerunt. 7. Errare malo cum Platone quam cum aliis vera sentire. 8. Si credi vultis, credite. 9. Endymion, si fabulas audire volumus, nondum est experrectus. 10. Tu bonis credere mavis; sapientes tibi credere malent.

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1. Some prefer to die rather than to lie. 2. One man wishes to sleep; another had rather watch than sleep. 3. If you do not wish to trust me, I had rather leave the city than remain with you. 4. We were unwilling to deceive you. 5. Thou hast always been willing to obey others; now others will be willing to obey thee. 6. As soon as we awoke, we were unwilling to believe the-things-which-we-had-seen (*perf. part.*). 7. Plato used-to-wish to perceive the truth. 8. Do not (*be unwilling to*) believe him; he wishes to deceive you. 9. I entreated him to be willing to believe me. 10. We had-rather perceive the truth than err.

B.—1. Te, amice, admonemus, ut diligentior esse velis. 2. Vos semper admonebam ut diligentes esse velletis. 3. Non est dubium quin vera sentire semper noluerint. 4. Nolite id cupere quo uti non potestis. 5. Non dubitavimus quin milites iter facere noluissent. 6. Vera investigare semper velimus. 7. Eadem voluisse eademque noluisse officium erat amicorum, vos autem noluistis ea quae nos voluimus. 8. Pueri, mentiri nolite. 9. Illos orabo ne odio nimis indulgere velint. 10. Veteres amicitias spernere volebat, novis amicitiis indulgere nolebat.

1. (We) all ought to prefer to suffer wrong than to do (it). 2. We wish those things which thou dost not wish, and thou wishest those things which thy father does not wish. 3. It is the duty of all men to wish to search after the truth (true things). 4. My father often entreated me to be willing to accompany him. 5. May I always wish to perceive the truth. 6. There is no doubt that good citizens have always preferred to be serviceable rather than to be hurtful to their country. 7. Ye must-be-unwilling to indulge too much in flattery. 8. We (as) boys used not to wish the same things which we wish (as) old men. 9. Let us always prefer to please our parents than to displease them. 10. There is no doubt that some men used-to-prefer to live on milk and cheese (rather) than on flesh.

5. Fero and its Compounds.

(P. L., pages 80, 81.)

Exercise XLIV.

A.—1. Nonnulla animalia onera maxima ferre possunt. 2. Boni pecuniam amicitiae nunquam praeferunt. 3. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei (*fr.* reus) confessi sunt. 4. Defertur ea res ad Caesarem. 5. Leges bonas de civitate ferunto. 6. Ne nos periculis sine causa offeramus. 7. Multi pro patria se ultro morti obtulerunt. 8. Non est dubium quin pecunia de aerario ablata sit. 9. Quod in meis urbibus fuit, id tu eripuisti et abstulisti. 10. Ingenio suo fretus, onus paupertatis patienter pertulit.

1. There is no doubt that habit teaches us to bear many hard-

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ships with-patience (*adv.*). 2. The cavalry of the enemy, relying on their numbers (*sing.*), rendered assistance to the infantry. 3. He had proposed this law to the people. 4. Our children have been carried away. 5. Who doubts that the informers used-to-report all these things to the consuls? 6. Relying on our own abilities, we shall ourselves propose this law. 7. There is no doubt that all fields do not bear crops. 8. It cannot be doubted that they had born their hardships most patiently. 9. Let us render assistance to all who-ask-for-it. 10. I have always preferred peace to war.

B.—1. Non est dubium quin Caesar multis terris bellum inferret. 2. Hora jam differri non potest. 3. Non est dubium quin rem in (*to*) posterum diem dilaturi essent. 4. Omnibus fere orbis terrarum regionibus bellum a Romanis illatum est. 5. Jussit extra urbem efferri omnia arma quae milites civibus dederant. 6. Caesari literae clam allatae sunt. 7. Miles, quum de templo elatus esset, mortuus est. 8. Quum hoc verbum scripsero, tabulae ad te referentur. 9. Caesar imperavit ut auxilium nautis ferretur. 10. Cave, ne quid auferatur.

1. The Gauls, terrified by the memory of that slaughter, did not endure the onset and shouts of the Romans. 2. We ought to put off nothing to (in *with acc.*) the morrow. 3. The soldiers, broken by the labour of the battle and the march (*iter*), put off the affair to the following day. 4. There is no doubt that very large rewards had been delivered over to the informers. 5. We cannot doubt that the matter has been put off. 6. The senate commanded the general not to make war upon that State. 7. Relying on the prudence of the assassin, he had taken the money away from (*de*) the treasury. 8. There is no doubt that these things used-to-be-presented to the gods. 9. These men entreat us *to* render them assistance. 10. When assistance shall have been rendered to the State, the war will be carried-into other lands.

6. Eo and its Compounds.

(P. L., pages 82, 83.)

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Ego te oravi ut abires, tu abire noluisti. 2. Unda, quae praeteriit non redibit; horae quae praeterierunt nunquam redire poterunt. 3. Eas contumelias quas subibamus, silentio praetereamus. 4. Quum calor exstinctus fuerit, corpora interibunt. 5. Agricolae quum frumenta sevissent, ex agris redeuntes occisi sunt. 6. Ad imperatorem adeuntes, cives eum oraverunt ut urbem iniret. 7. Miles, quem hostes vinxerant, clam ex castris exiens flumen transierat. 8. Non est dubium quin abierint nunquam redituri. 9. Quorum quum plurimi periissent, ceteri quoque perire statuerunt. 10. Non est dubium quin multi supremum diem silentio obeant.

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1. Let us now pass-over all these things in silence. 2. He argued concerning the matter, passing-over no part of the whole speech. 3. You have determined to cross-over into the island of Britain, which is called the land of liberty. 4. Those who have gone into the city cannot return. 5. He entreated them not to pass-over these insults. 6. There is no doubt that they had perished returning from the camp. 7. Having come (quum *with Subj.*) to the consul, we all entreated him not to go into the city. 8. They went away with-the-intention-of-returning (*fut. part.*), (but) while-returning (*pres. part.*) they all perished. 9. They underwent (*imperf.*) many insults in order that they might return to their country. 10. When they have sown their fields, they will go into the camp.

7. Fio,—*to become*, or *be made, to happen.*

(P. L., page 84.)

Exercise XLVI.

1. Ab utroque latere eruptio fiebat. 2. Haec non casu sed consilio facta sunt. 3. Quum digni amicitiâ facti eritis, amici fietis. 4. Apud Romanos dii ex hominibus fiebant. 5. Non est dubium quin illi adolescentes avo digni non fiant. 6. Majoribus digni fiamus. 7. Quae modo semita angusta fuerat nunc via facta est. 8. Modo ales, modo bestia fit. 9. Tempore aestivo dies longiores, noctes breviores fient. 10. Non est dubium quin apud Romanos veteres ex agricolis consules fierent.

1. All men ought to become worthy of their ancestors. 2. You can be made and you will be made worthy of your father. 3. We entreated thee to become our friend; thou hast become (so). 4. Things (that are) done (*perf. part.*) will not be (made) undone; let us bear these evils with an even mind. 5. When you have done (*fut.-perf.*) this, you will become worthy of friendship. 6. There is no doubt that these (things) have happened by design (*consilium*), not by chance. 7. At one moment you (*sing.*) became (*imperf.*) joyful, at another sad. 8. Let us not assist guilty (men); in-that-way we shall become partners in (of) the fault. 9. We did not doubt that a sally could be made. 10. You will call-to-mind these things which-have-been-done (*perf. part.*), when you have become (*fut.-perf.*) more worthy of your ancestors.

8. Neuter-Passive Verbs.

(P. L., page 85.)

Exercise XLVII.

1. Incolae canibus leporem venari solebant. 2. Quod ausus es facere, id etiam aude facere. 3. Puer bene sibi fisus est. 4. Haec sunt opera animi magni et prudentis consilioque suo fidentis. 5.

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Non est dubium quin Caesar sibi fisus sit. 6. Quae quum fecissent magnopere gavisi sunt. 7. Nihil fieri solet contra naturam. 8. Non erat dubium quin urbem expugnare ausuri essent. 9. Magnopere gavisus eras quod imperator interfectus erat. 10. Quod vobis necesse minime fuit, id facere ausi estis.

1. Those men, having-trust-in (*part.*) themselves, are not accustomed to ask (*oro*) assistance. 2. They dared to say these things in-the-presence-of my son-in-law. 3. I rejoiced because you had ventured to preserve your oath. 4. They begin to rejoice because we rejoice. 5. It cannot be doubted that it is the duty of the magistrates to swear to the laws (see Vocab. 47, P. L. Pt. I.). 6. There is no doubt that the magistrates had sworn to the laws. 7. After having supped (quum *with plup. Subj.*), men were accustomed to drink wine. 8. We, trusting to ourselves, are about-to-venture to assist our friends. 9. Do not venture to swear to those laws; you will not be able to maintain your oath. 10. You ought to trust yourself; I entreat you to venture to do these things.

Impersonal Verbs.

(P. L., page 86.)

Exercise XLVIII.

1. Omnes homines aequo animo mori posse oportet. 2. Nunc licet vobis omnibus liberrime loqui. 3. Non est dubium quin nobis quoque liceat in hoc gloriari. 4. Non puduit philosophum in eo gloriari. 5. Vobis subitam commutationem videre licuit. 6. Eos sero invidiae suae poenituit. 7. Nulla re niti decet sapientem nisi virtute. 8. Nunquam me pudebit beneficiorum acceptorum reminisci. 9. Vesperascit, vehementer tonat, ningit et pluit; te nobiscum manere oportet. 10. Non est dubium quin lucescat; castris, milites, exeamus.

1. The miserable and unfortunate are often wearied of life. 2. It is most unseemly (*say*, it is least seemly) for a general to depend on the counsel of his own soldiers. 3. God never has repented of his first plan. 4. We were vexed at and ashamed of the avarice of those men. 5. Those who did it were neither ashamed nor disgusted at their own folly. 6. We ought to have waged war (it behoved us to wage war) on behalf of our country. 7. Praise and imitate that man who is not ashamed to die for his country. 8. It wearies me to hear the same things a thousand times. 9. There is no doubt that even in summer it sometimes snows and hails. 10. We did these things, not because it was lawful to do them, but because it behoved us (to do them).

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Seventh General Exercise (Exercises XLII.–XLVIII.).

1. Illi, non quia audent sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt. 2. Id agamus, non, ut ipsi manere possimus in Hispania, sed, ne Poeni manere possint. 3. Qui quum ad fluminis ripas venissent, transire non ausi sunt sed in suam patriam reversi fauces angustas muniverunt. 4. Nobiscum diutius manere non potes; non feram, non patiar. 5. Anni juventutis quum semel abierunt nunquam redibunt. 6. Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque (ex) oppido exire jussit. 7. Quod mihi licet, id tibi non licet; te stultitiae sero poenitebit. 8. Xerxes in illa pugna non laborantibus suis auxilium tulit, sed fugientibus se ducem praebuit. 9. Cavere debemus ne nos fallant ea vitia quae virtutem imitari videntur. 10. Consulem praetereuntem multitudo hominum cum lacrimis oravit ut sibi contra hostem ire liceret.

1. Those things which are right and honourable can be said in-the-presence-of all. 2. A tyrant is wont neither to esteem others nor to be himself esteemed by any. 3. A great part of the Romans remained that night in the camp of the enemy; the consul ordered the rest to return into their own camp. 4. Nothing ever has been done, nor will be done, nor can be done without the will of God. 5. Twenty-eight thousand of the enemy were slain; three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight were taken; of the conquerors one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine fell. 6. The Helvetii, with-the-intention-of-seeking new abodes, determined to cross the river which divides Helvetia from Gaul. 7. He began the same speech which he had used in Italy in the summer of the same year. 8. It cannot be doubted that the king was taking care that assistance might be rendered as quickly as possible to those most wretched men. 9. The magistrates, trusting to themselves, ventured to propose a law that no one (*use* quis *indef.*) should be allowed to go out of the city. 10. I entreat you not to be ashamed to aid these destitute citizens.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS

ON

PRINCIPIA LATINA, PART I.

IN

LATIN INFLECTIONS AND SYNTAX.

PAPER I.

(*First and Second Declensions*, P. L. I. pp. 1-6.)

(The Pupil should be required to learn the Rules on the Genders of Nouns. See pp. 110, 111, P. L. Pt. I.)

1. How many parts of speech are there in the Latin language? Write their names.
2. How many cases has a Latin noun? Give their names, with the sign of each.
3. What do you mean by a *Stem*? How do you find the Stem of a Noun?
4. Decline in full *musca, dea, ulmus, vulgus, pensum, vir, aper.*
5. Give the Vocative of *Mercurius.*
6. What is the gender of Nouns in **us**? Can you write down any exceptions?
7. What do you mean by a *Common* Noun?
8. Of what cases are *apro, folii, vaccis, equabus, fili*?
9. Of what Gender are Nouns of the First Declension? Mention two exceptions taken from your Vocabularies.
10. What do you mean by the *Subject*? How does the Verb agree with it?

PAPER II.

(*Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions*, P. L. I. pp. 7-9.)

1. Decline in full *miser, splendidus.*
2. How do Adjectives agree with their Nouns?

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3. Decline in combination *filia cara, vir bonus, pelagus nigrum* (singular only), *ulmus alta, clarus poeta.*

4. What do you mean by a Transitive Verb? Give an example of a Transitive Verb, also of a Verb which is not Transitive.

5. Into what Case is the latter of two Nouns put? What does the Dative Case indicate? Give an example of each rule.

6. Translate *Vir multa vitia habet.* What case is *vitia?* Give a reason for your answer.

7. Give the Accusative Singular of *virus, sulcus, ager,* and *socer;* the Dative Plural of *asina* and *vinea;* the Genitive Singular of *genius.*

8. What case is *Mercuri?* What other similar words do you know?

Paper III.

(*Third Declension, Nouns,* P. L. I. pp. 11–17.)

1. Decline in full *urbs, cervix, obses, pulvis, casses, vallis.*

2. Decline in combination *magna palus, aureum rete, aegra virgo, crus longum.*

3. Translate *Dust is troublesome in summer.* What three rules of Syntax are illustrated by this sentence?

4. How do you express in Latin the *means* by which a thing is done?

5. Give the *Stem* of each of the following words: *merces, dotem, aetas, falx.*

6. Give the Ablative Singular of *animal, caput, mare, pulvis, hostis, calcar, pater.*

7. Give the Genitive Plural of *cornix, carcer, lex, nubes, ales, collis.*

Paper IV.

(*Third Declension, Adjectives,* P. L. I. pp. 18–20.)

1. Decline in full *acer, lacer, facilis, praestans, melior, tener, rapax.*

2. Decline in combination *ebur leve* (singular only), *opifex prudens, arma utilia, acris ira.*

3. In what letters do the Stems of the following Nouns of the Third Declension end?—*canis, palus, ligo.*

What is the Stem of *dux?* How does it appear in the Nominative?

4. Write down the Feminine terminations of the Third Declension. Give an example of each. (See p. 110, P. L. I.)

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5. Give the Accusative Singular of the following Nouns and Adjectives: *vulnus, sulcus, Carthago, corniger, celer.*

6. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:—

(1) Ulmus est altus.

(2) Insulae caprum habet.

Paper V.

(*Fourth Declension*, P. L. I. pp. 20, 21.)

1. What is the Gender of Nouns of the Fourth Declension? Name any exceptions you know. (See p. 111.)

2. Decline *ficus* (in singular only), *fluctus* (in plural).

3. Decline in full *cornu, acus.*

4. Decline in combination *arcus coelestis.*

5. Does the Dative Singular of Nouns of the Fourth Declension always end in *ui?*

6. *Magister cornu puero dat.* Translate this sentence. What cases are *cornu* and *puero?* Give reasons for your answer.

Paper VI.

(*Fifth Declension*, P. L. I. p. 22.)

1. What is the Gender of Nouns of the Fifth Declension? Of what Gender is *dies?* Can you name any other exception to the General Rule?

2. Decline in Singular only, *glacies, spes.* Decline in Plural, *res.*

3. Decline in combination *dies festus.*

4. Translate into Latin:—

(1) The husbandman was in the field.

(2) The field is green in summer.

Give the rule for the use of *in* with the Ablative case.

5. What is the position of the word *quĕ* "and," in a Latin sentence?

Translate the following sentence, using *que* for "and:"—

"The fidelity of sons and daughters was rare."

Paper VII.

(*Irregular Nouns and Adjectives*, P. L. I. pp. 22–24.)

1. Decline in the Singular only, *respublica, Jupiter, jusjurandum, alter, neuter, alius, strix.*

2. Decline in full *domus, senex, vis,*

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3. Decline in the Plural only, *Deus, bos.*
4. Distinguish between *alius . . . alius* and *alter . . . alter.*
5. Give the Genitive Singular and Plural, and the Ablative Singular, of *lampas, senectus, totus, nullus.*
6. What is the meaning of *domi?* What case is it?

Paper VIII.

(*All Declensions*, Ex. I.–XVII.)

1. Decline in full *genu, uterque, series, virtus, senex, lex.*
2. Decline in combination *acer oculus, virus noxium.*
3. Decline in Singular only, *orbis terrarum, rapax;* also in Plural only, *vis, felix, vir.*
4. Write down the Ablative Plural of *nauta, dea, magister, olor, equa.*

Also the Accusative Singular of *pelagus;* the Vocative Singular of *Deus, genius, filius;* the Ablative Singular of *tristis, melior, praestans, celer, caput, calcar, crus.*

5. Write down the four General Rules on the Genders of Latin Nouns.
6. What is the *Stem* of a word? How do you find the Stem of a Latin Noun?
7. Give Gender and Genitive of the following: *falx, ramus, ulmus, nauta, cervix, dies, glacies, leo, ovile, civitas, funis.*
8. Give the Nominative Case Singular, if any, or if not the Nominative Case Plural, of *lampade, asinabus, sicis, mercedis, oloris, ansere, care, tenebris, praedonis, vi, reipublicae, cassibus.*

Paper IX.

(*Syntax of* Ex. I.–XVII.)

1. What do you mean by the Object of a Transitive Verb, and in what case must it be put? Give examples.
2. What do you mean by an Intransitive Verb? Give two examples.
3. Translate *The rose is a flower.* What two rules does this sentence illustrate?
4. Translate (1) *The sailor is timid.*
   (2) *In winter time.*
   (3) *In the abodes of men.*

Write down the rules illustrated by these sentences.

5. What do you mean by the Ablative of the means? Give a Latin sentence of your own, illustrating its use.

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Paper X.

(*Comparison of Adjectives*, P. L. I. pp. 24–26.)

1. Write down the rule for the formation of the Comparative and Superlative of Latin Adjectives. Give examples.
2. How do Adjectives in **er** form their Superlative? Give an example.
3. Write down a list of the six Adjectives in **is** which form their Superlative in an exceptional way.
4. Decline the Comparative of the following Adjectives: *maledicus, multus, noxius.*
5. Compare the following Adjectives: *asper, velox, potens, brevis, facilis, utilis, maledicus, malevolus, parvus, gracilis, mobilis, juvenis, superus, vetus.*
6. How do you translate the English word **than** after the Comparative?

Paper XI.

(*The Numerals*, P. L. I. pp. 26, 27; *and for the Distributive and Numeral Adverbs, see* "Additional Exercises," pp. 15, 16.)

1. What do the Cardinals, Ordinals, Distributives, and Numeral Adverbs respectively denote?
2. Decline *duo, tres, millia.* Is *unus* ever used in the Plural?
3. Express as a Cardinal, Ordinal, Distributive and Numeral Adverb, **LV.**

Also write in Latin the hundreds from 300 to 900 as Cardinals and Distributives, and from 10 to 20 as Ordinals and Numeral Adverbs.

4. Translate into Latin: One thousand horses; five thousand horses; sixty-seven cows a-piece; forty-nine-times; eighteen.
5. Give the Roman symbols for two thousand five hundred and nineteen.
6. Translate into English *bis millesimus; semel et vicies; agri octonos sulcos habent; quina castra.*

Paper XII.

(*Sum and its Compounds*, P. L. I. pp. 29–31.)

1. What is the *Stem* of a Verb? What is the Stem (1) of *estis*, (2) of *fuere*?
2. Which of the tenses in the Verb Finite are formed from the Stem of the Perfect?

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3. How may the First and Third Persons of the Present Tense, Imperative Mood, be supplied?

4. Translate into Latin: We were about to be; we have been; about to be; to have been; to be about to be.

5. Give the Imperfect Subjunctive (1st pers. sing.) of *prosum* and *praesum*; the Present Subjunctive (2nd pers. sing.) of *prosum*, *praesum*, and *obsum*; the Future Simple (1st pers. pl.) of *insum*, *prosum*, and *desum*.

6. What case do compounds of *sum* usually govern?

7. Parse and Translate into English: *Estote*; *fueritis*; *fueras*; *deessent*; *subfuerint*; *intersimus*.

8. Conjugate in full the Present Indicative of *prosum* and the Pluperfect Subjunctive of *supersum*.

Paper XIII.

(*The Pronouns*, P. L. I. pp. 32–36.)

1. Decline in full *ego*, *hic*, *quis*, *idem*.

2. Decline in combination *ipsa filia*.

3. What is the difference between *quis* and *qui*, interrogative? Give an example of the use of the latter.

4. What do you mean by the Antecedent? How does the Relative Pronoun agree with its antecedent?

Translate: (1) That king is happy who sides with his citizens.
(2) That king is happy whom citizens side with.
(3) The king himself.
(4) The king praises himself.

5. Distinguish between *is*, *ille*, and *iste*; also between *eum* and *se*.

6. Give the Genitive Plural of *tu*, *se*, *is*; the Dative Singular of *iste*, *qui*, *vester*.

7. Give the Latin for:
(1) I myself am present.
(2) I am serviceable to myself and to him.
(3) He is serviceable to himself and to her.
(4) What man are you? Who are you?

Paper XIV.

(*Exercises* I.–XXIV.)

1. Decline in combination *haec duo omina* (pl.), *nix illa candida* (in sing. only), *homo ipse infelix* (in full).

2. Give the Gender, also the Accusative Singular and Ablative and Genitive Plural, of *aper*, *tuber*, *carcer*, *ficus*, *ulmus*, *vulnus*, *palus*, *genu*, *iter*.

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3. Give the Genitive and Ablative Singular of *vir, frigus, comes, heres, merces, celer, acer, lacer, corniger, pulcher, vectigal, fidelis, crus, caput, carmen, spes, jusjurandum, ullus, idem, quis.*

4. Compare *aureus, acer, infelix, facilis, nequam.* What is the Positive of *imus, intimus, summus, pessimus?*

5. Write down the Cardinals, Ordinals, Distributives, and Numeral Adverbs in Latin of the following numbers: 558, 3216, 392.

Translate into English: *octingenties, viceni singuli, octies millesimus, undeseptuaginta.*

6. What parts of the Verb *sum* are *sitis, fueras, erimus, futurus?* Conjugate the Present Indicative of *prosum* and *praesum.*

7. What do the Accusative and Dative, respectively, indicate?

Write down the three rules on Agreement: (1) Of a Verb with its Nominative Case. (2) Of an Adjective with its Noun. (3) Of the Relative with the Antecedent.

Paper XV.

(*The Verb, Active Voice, First and Second Conjugations,* P. L. I. pp. 37-41.)

1. How many Tenses has a Latin Verb? Give their names, and also an example of each, with its meaning.

2. What are meant by the Principal Parts of a Verb? Why are they so called?

3. Give the Principal Parts, with meaning of each Verb, of *flo, ululo, vito, recreo, doleo, mereo, gaudeo, fleo, doceo, deleo.*

4. What cases do the following Verbs take after them?—*celo, pareo, placeo, spolio, doleo, doceo.*

5. What part of the Verb is *imperabunt, coercuerint, floreamus, cumulaturi, haberetis, praebete, necaturus esse, voces, gaudere?*

6. Give the Future Imperative of *doceo,* the 2nd pers. pl. Fut. Perf. of *neco,* the 1st pers. pl. Imp. Subj. of *debeo,* the 2nd pers. sing. Fut. Ind. of *exhilaro,* the 2nd pers. Pres. Subj. of *recreo* and *habeo,* the Fut. Inf. of *noceo.*

Paper XVI.

(*Active Voice, Third Conjugation,* P. L. I. pp. 42, 43.)

1. What is meant by the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation?* What is it used to denote? Give examples.

2. What important difference is there between Verbs of the

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Second and Third Conjugation, (1) in the termination of the Infinitive Present, (2) in the termination of the Second Person of the Present Indicative, (3) in the termination of the First Person of the Future Simple?

3. Write the Principal Parts of *spargo, decerno, sterno, cingo, dico, disco, emo, desero, parco, caveo, defendo, evado, coalesco.*

4. To what class of Verbs does *coalesco* belong? What do they denote? What do *Frequentative Verbs* denote? Of what Conjugation are they? Give examples.

5. Write down the 1st pers. sing. Pres. Imperative of *duco.* Can you mention any other Verbs which form the Imperative similarly?

6. Write all you know in reference to the use of *quin* and *ut* with the Subjunctive. How is *not* expressed in Latin prohibitions?

7. What part of the Verb is *junxere, scribetis, tegatis, solvitis, minuerint, contempseras, pinxisti, traxisse, regentis, jungeres, junc-turus, jungite, defendunto.*

8. Write down (1) the 3rd pers. sing. Imperf. Subj., (2) the 2nd pers. pl. Perf. Ind., (3) the Fut. Infin., (4) the 2nd pers. sing. Fut. Simple of *volo* (I fly), *praebeo*, and *absumo.*

Paper XVII.

(*Active Voice, Fourth Conjugation*, P. L. I. pp. 44, 45.)

1. Write down the Second Person Singular of all the tenses in the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of any Verb of the Fourth Conjugation. Give the name of each tense.

2. Translate into Latin: I was about to punish; they will fortify; he had nourished; do not bind; I was finding; they have come; you have hindered.

3. What are Desiderative Verbs? Give an example.

4. Write in full the Imperative (Pres.) of *sepelio*, the Present Subjunctive and Future Simple of *scio.*

5. Give the 3rd pers. sing. Present (Indicative and Subjunctive), and of the Future Simple of *laudo, pareo, traho*, and *obedio.*

6. What part of the Verb is *muniit, muniant, munirent; nescis, nescire; vestitu, vestiens; vĕni, vēni?*

7. Give the Principal Parts of *obedio, reperio, scio, vincio, venio, sepelio.*

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Paper XVIII.

(*Passive Voice, First and Second Conjugations*, P. L. I. pp. 54–57.)

1. What is the difference between an Active and a Passive Verb?

2. Translate into Latin: A man loves children. How may this sentence be expressed by the Passive Voice? Write down the Rule, giving an example of your own.

3. Conjugate in full the Imperative (Pres. and Fut.) of *laudo* and *coerceo*; the Future Simple and the Present Subjunctive of *servo* and *deleo*.

4. What part of the Verb is *ornareris, ornata erunt, doceremini, doctae estis, coercebare, laudatum iri, laudamini?*

5. Write down the 3rd pers. sing. Pluperfect Subjunctive,
the 2nd pers. pl. Perfect Indicative,
the 2nd pers. pl. Imperfect Subjunctive,
the Perfect Participle, and
the Future Infinitive,
of *liberor, exerceor*, and *deleor*.

6. Translate into Latin:
(1) The women would have been preserved.
(2) Let us be loved.
(3) The bodies had been destroyed.
(4) The soldiers were praised by Caesar.
(5) The fields will have been adorned with flowers.

Paper XIX.

(*Passive Voice, Third and Fourth Conjugations*, P. L. I. pp. 58–61.)

1. What part of the Verb is *auditus, audiendus?* Give the English of each word.

2. Conjugate in full the Perfect Passive Indicative of *vinco*.
the Future-Perfect Passive of *vincio*.
the Future Simple of *veho*.

3. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each Verb, *sanciatur, exhauriuntor, divulsa sit, rumpi, cultus fuerit, diligeremini, vectus, vixisse, tinctum iri*.

4. Write down, in both the Active and Passive,
the 2nd pers. sing. Present Subjunctive,
the 2nd pers. sing. Present Indicative,
the 2nd pers. sing. Future Simple,
the 2nd pers. sing. Perfect Indicative, and
the 2nd pers. sing. Imperfect Subjunctive,
of *affligo, caedo, comperio, doceo, aedifico, nutrio*.

5. Decline in combination *silex cadens, clades audita*.

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Paper XX.

(*Third Conjugation with I*, P. L. I. p. 66, *with General Questions.*)

1. Give the Principal Parts and meaning of *fodio*, *pario*, *pareo*, *quatio*, *mollio*.

2. Under what circumstances is the **i** dropped in Verbs conjugated like *capio*?

3. Write down the 3rd pers. pl. Future Indicative Active,
the 2nd pers. sing. Imperf. Subj. Passive,
the 1st pers. pl. Pres. Subjunctive,
the Present Infinitive, Active and Passive,
of *rapio* and *jacio*.

4. Give the Latin for—
(*a*) To have faith in.
(*b*) To behead.
(*c*) An earthquake.
(*d*) debt.

5. Decline in combination *alia ratio*, *fulmen celere*.

6. Compare *acer*, *liber*, *beneficus*, *malus*, *superus*.

Paper XXI.

(*Deponents, &c.*, P. L. I. p. 66.)

1. What is meant by a *Deponent Verb*?
Write down all the Participles of *vereor*, with their meanings. How would you translate "having loved" into Latin?

2. Do any forms in the Deponent ever have a Passive meaning? Which are they?

3. Give the Principal Parts and meanings of *fateor*, *confiteor*, *fungor*, *vagor*, *nascor*, *nanciscor*, *partior*, *mentior*, *metior*, *ulciscor*.

4. Parse *vereberis*, *patietur*, *moriatur*, *conetur*, *orsus*.

5. What is the construction with Verbs of *forgetting*; with *vescor*, *misereor*, *blandior*, *potior*, *aemulor*, *parco*, *fruor*, *doceo*, *celo*, *obedio*?

Paper XXII.

(*Prepositions*, P. L. I. pp. 72, 73, *and General Questions.*)

1. Write down a list of the Prepositions which are used with the Ablative Case alone, also of those used with the Accusative and Ablative.

2. What is the usual position of the Latin Preposition in regard to the word it governs? Name any exceptions to this rule.

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3. What cases do *in* and *sub* govern, and with what meanings?
4. Distinguish between *adversus*, *erga*, and *versus*.
5. Give the Principal Parts of *fulgeo*, *fluo*, *divido*, *comburo*, *moror*, *exordior*.
6. Give the Ablative Singular and Genitive Plural of *civilis*, *fax*, *uxor*.
7. Decline in full *Epaminondas*, *minae*, *vesper* (sing. only), *legatus*.

Paper XXIII.

(*Adverbs*, P. L. I. pp. 74, 75, *and General Questions.*)

1. What is an Adverb? How are Adverbs formed?
2. Write down the Rules for the formation of the Comparative and Superlative of an Adverb.
3. Compare the following Adjectives and the Adverbs derived from them: *latus*, *audax*, *liber*, *similis*, *acer*, *felix*, *magnus*, *malus*, *bonus*.
4. Distinguish between *orbis terrarum* and *mundus*; also between *vir* and *homo*, *potestas* and *potentia*.
5. Translate into Latin *somewhat keenly*, *too far*, *as easily as possible*.
6. Give the Principal Parts and the Construction of the following Verbs: *resisto*, *utor*, *adipiscor*, *jubeo*, *medeor*.

Paper XXIV.

(*Irregular Verbs*, P. L. I. pp. 76–84.)

1. Write down the Principal Parts of *possum*, *volo*, *differo*, *aufero*, *affero*.
2. Give the 2nd pers. sing. and the 1st pers. pl. of the Present and Future Indicative and the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive of *nolo*, *volo*, *feror*, *eo*, *fio*.
3. Parse *poterunt*, *malumus*, *noli*, *referri*, *ferremus*, *oblatum iri*, *allaturus esse*, *perferemini*, *fite*.
4. Write down the
   2nd pers. sing. Pres. Ind. of *possum*.
   1st pers. pl. Perf. Subj. of *inferor*.
   Perf. Infin. Active and Passive of *aufero*.
   2nd pers. pl. Fut. Perf. of *affero*.
   Masc. acc. pl. Pres. Part. and
   Perfect Infinitive of *eo*.
   Present Infinitive of *fio*.
5. Conjugate in full the Imperative of *abeo*.

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Paper XXV.

(*Neuter-Passives and Impersonals*, P. L. I. pp. 85–87.)

1. What is meant by a Neuter-Passive Verb? Give instances.
2. What is an Impersonal Verb? How are the Persons expressed? Conjugate in Latin the Present Indicative of "I repent."
3. What is the Construction of *licet, pudet, oportet, libet, taedet, placet, liquet*?
4. How is the remoter object of an Impersonal Verb expressed? Give an example of your own.
5. Translate into Latin: I ought to have done this.
   I shall be allowed to go.
   Be ashamed.
6. Give the Principal Parts of *fido, coeno, miseret, liquet, taedet, vesperascit, ningit, pluit, tonat.*

Paper XXVI.

(P. L. I., p. 88, Ex. 49.)

(The Pupil is supposed by this time to have made himself acquainted with the Appendices A, B, C, D, P. L. I., pp. 109–124.)

1. Translate: "Nothing is more beautiful than virtue." In what other way can it be expressed?
   Give the rule for the use of the Ablative after the Comparative, adding an example of your own.
2. Decline in the Singular only, *Phidias, Salamis, Euripides.*
3. What is the Positive of *minime, proxime;*
   the Comparative of *similis, noxius;*
   the Superlative of *dissimilis, asper.*
4. Give the Principal Parts of the following Verbs: *plico, domo, torreo, sorbeo, video, ferveo, augeo, fulgeo.*
5. Give the 2nd pers. sing. Plup. Ind. of *caveo;*
   Future Participle of *juvo.*
6. Parse and give Principal Parts of *fricare, cubuisses, aboleverim.*

Paper XXVII.

(P. L. I., p. 89, Ex. 50.)

1. Write out in full (with an example of your own) the rule for the use of the Ablative Absolute.
   What want in Latin does this construction supply? Can you mention any other Latin construction by which the same want can be supplied?

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2. Translate in two ways into Latin:
   (1) Having learned their plan, Caesar leads out his army.
   (2) When the soldiers had placed the scaling-ladders, they ascended the walls.
3. Give the Principal Parts of the following Verbs: *veho, vexo, intumesco, lavo, faveo, compleo.*
4. Parse and give Principal Parts of *orirer, efflorui, labi, cognosces.*
5. Translate into Latin, using the Ablative Absolute:
   (1) When the robbers had been conquered and taken, their hands were bound.
   (2) When they had repaired the bridge, the sailors embarked.
6. Write down in Latin the Cardinals, Distributives, and Numeral Adverbs of the following numbers:

CIↃ.DCXCV.

Give the Roman symbols for 69 and 19.

Paper XXVIII.

(P. L. I., p. 90, Ex. 51.)

1. Write down the rule for the Accusative of time, space, &c., with the example given.
2. Translate into Latin:
   (1) Having tarried a few days in Asia, we set out for Italy.
   (2) The soldiers with much labour heaped up a mound 330 feet broad and 80 feet high.
   (3) Some men remain in this city twenty (*distrib.*) years.
3. Give the meaning of the following phrases: *legem ferre; navem conscendere; maxima itinera; castra ponere.*
4. Parse the following, giving the Principal Parts of the Verbs: *Hannone; nacti; nati; expergisci; reverti; pati.*
5. Decline in combination: *altera epitome; hic senex sapiens.*
6. Write down,
   2nd pers. pl. Imperfect Subjunctive of *fio, volo,* and *utor.*
   3rd pers. sing. Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive of *tego* and *texo.*

Paper XXIX.

(P. L. I., pp. 91, 92, Exx. 52, 53.)

1. Translate into Latin:
   (1) Antonius was at that time at Brundusium.
   (2) When I was at Athens I used frequently to hear this very philosopher.

Write down the rules for the answers to the questions "where?" "whither?" and "whence?"

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2. Translate into Latin:
(1) We have come from the country and are going home.
(2) When Caesar had held an assembly (*use* Abl. Abs.) at Cordova (*Cordŭba*), he set out with his army to Italy.

3. Compare the following Adjectives: *magnificus, benevolus, difficilis, acer, similis, utilis, senex.*

4. Give the Principal Parts of the following Verbs: *quatio, fodio, aufero, strideo, fingo, figo, pingo, plecto, spargo.*

5. Decline in the Singular only, *chlamys, Pericles, ieus.*

6. Give the Gerundive of *fio;*
the Future Participle of *seco* and *juvo;*
the Supines (if any) of *mulceo, mulgeo, algeo;*
the Perfects of *conniveo, lino, fruor, misereor.*

Paper XXX.

(P. L. I., pp. 92, 93, Ex. 54.)

1. When do you use the Construction of the Accusative Case and Infinitive Mood? Give two or three examples of your own.

2. Translate into Latin:
(1) They say that they were born at Salamis.
(2) That man replied (*respondeo*) that he dare not come into Gaul without an army.
(3) The leader hoped that Athens would soon be fortified with walls.
(4) He set out, on learning their plan; thinking that it was probable that Caesar would fall (*occĭdo*).

3. Give Principal Parts of the following Verbs: *fido, sido, ludo, vivo, pando;* and parse (giving Principal Parts): *fefellerim, cretum iri, vesci, metiri.*

4. Give the 2nd pers. sing. Pres. Indic. of *orior* and *feror;* the 2nd pers. sing. Imp. Subj. of *orior, malo, potior,* and *capio.*

5. Decline in Singular only, *Delos, Thales;* and in combination in the Singular only, *Paris ipse.*

6. Write down the Gender of the following Nouns, giving in each case the reason for your answer: *fulgur, victrix, virtus, vannus, virus, ficus, lacus, genu.*

Paper XXXI.

(P. L. I., p. 94, Ex. 55.)

1. Distinguish between *nonne* and *num;* give examples of your won (with English translation) illustrating the use of each of them.

2. What other Interrogative particles are there in Latin? Illustrate their use by examples of your own.

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3. Translate into Latin:
   (1) Surely you do not think that Caesar will leave the city, do you?
   (2) Is it not agreed (*or* certain) that the soul is immortal?
   (3) (Whether) do you think the poems of Horace or Virgil the more elegant?
4. Give the Perfects and Supines of *fulcio, sepelio, sancio, liceor, paciscor.*
5. What is meant by a *Defective Verb?*
6. What Tenses are found of the Verb *coepi?*
   When are the Passive forms of this Verb used? Give example.
7. Write down:
   the Future Participle of *odi;*
   the 2nd pers. pl. Imperative of *memini.*

Paper XXXII.

(P. L. I., pp. 95, 96, Ex. 56.)

1. What is meant by an Indirect Question? Give an example of your own.
2. Translate into Latin:
   (1) I have learnt what you have done.
   (2) We know what you are going to say.
   (3) They learnt what we were going to do.
   (4) You had heard what I had done.
   (5) I shall hear what you are doing.
3. How do you translate *whether:*
   (1) in single indirect questions;
   (2) in double indirect questions?
4. Translate into Latin:
   (1) Who will not confess what-great (*quantus*) benefits he owes to God?
   (2) I do not know whether our soldiers have conquered the enemy.
   (3) He asked Caesar whether he had conquered the enemy or had been conquered.
5. Give the Principal Parts of *viso, video, vinco, vincio, vivo, findo.*
6. Parse and give Principal Parts of *satum, sertum, trivissent, verristi.*

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Paper XXXIII.

(P. L. I., pp. 97, 98, Ex. 57.)

1. Write down the rules for the uses of *ut* and *ne* with the Subjunctive.

2. Translate into Latin:

Do not (*use* nolo) fear, Horatius, that I shall not persuade him.

What is the rule for the use of *ut* and *ne* after verbs of fearing?

3. Translate into English:

Metuo ne quid arrogantius videar dicere.

4. Translate into Latin:

(1) The same night it happened that there was a full moon.

(2) We could not object to your accompanying us.

Write down the rule for the use of *quin*.

5. Write down the Principal Parts of *meto, tremo, gigno, căndo, caedo, cēdo;* also the Present Indicative and Present Subjunctive of *Aio*.

6. Give the Genitive Singular of *Sappho, Pallas, Androgeos, Satrius, jusjurandum;* also the Genitive Singular and Ablative Plural of *vis, tigris, bos, domus*.

Paper XXXIV.

(P. L. I., pp. 97, 98, Ex. 57.)

1. Translate into Latin:

(1) I fear that I may not be able to prevent them from crushing our small army.

(2) Winter prevented me from coming to you.

Give the rule for the use of *quominus*.

2. When is *quo* used in preference to *ut*? Give an example of your own.

3. Translate into English:

(1) *Facere non possum quin has litteras legam.*

(2) *Per te stetit quominus huic persuaderem.*

4. What are (α) Inceptive Verbs, (β) Desiderative Verbs?

Give the Principal Parts and meanings of *obmutesco, cresco, pario, pareo, amicio, morior, moror*.

5. Compare the following Adjectives and Adverbs: *dives, acer, dissimilis, utilis, humilis, juvenis, multum, diu*.

What is the Positive of *maxime, pessimus, postremus, gravissime*?

6. Give the Cardinal and Distributive Numerals for MDLXIX.

7. Decline *ambo, plus, tres*.

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Paper XXXV.

(P. L. I., p. 100, Ex. 58.)

1. Give the rule for the use of the Latin Supines.
2. Translate into Latin:
   (1) He sends an ambassador to the king to demand that he should not become an enemy to the people without a cause.
   (2) He hastens (*festinat*) to avenge his wrongs.
   (3) These things are very easy to be said, but more difficult to be done.
3. Decline in full: *ego, se, ipse, quisnam.*
4. Give the Principal Parts and meanings of *aquor, progredior, consulo.*

Parse and give Principal Parts of *assentiaris, amplexi simus, aperirem.*

5. Conjugate the Present Indicative of *inquam;*
   the Imperative of *fio;*
   the Future Indicative of *fari.*
6. Define (1) a Root, (2) a Stem.
7. What case do the following Verbs take after them? Give the Principal Parts of each: *obsto, fruor, doceo, recordor, reminiscor, vescor, obedio, prosum.*

Paper XXXVI.

(P. L. I., pp. 100, 101, Ex. 59.)

1. Give the rule for the use of the Latin Gerund. How is the Nominative Case supplied?

Is there any restriction as to the use of the Gerund with the Accusative?

2. Write down the rules for the use of the Ablative Absolute, and the Accusative Case and Infinitive Mood.
3. Decline in Singular only: *Briareus, November, orbis terrarum, lampas, strix.*

Give the Genitive Singular of *lacer, ebur, dies, quies, Cassander, Orgetorix, vesper.*

Give the Dative Singular of *uterque, pulvis, dos.*

Give the Ablative Singular of *sitis, navis, Anchises.*

4. Give the Perfects and Supines of the following Verbs: *ĕlo, ēdo, apiscor, exardesco.*
5. Translate the following sentences into Latin:—
   (1) I say this for the sake of defending myself, not for the sake of boasting.
   (2) Nothing is so difficult that it cannot be investigated by inquiry (*use* quaero).
6. Write down the 1st pers. plural Future Simple of *possum, volo, pereo;* the Future Infinitive Passive of *facio;* the Future Infinitive Active of *finio.*

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Paper XXXVII.

(P. L. I., p. 102, Ex. 61.)

1. Distinguish carefully between the *Gerund* and the *Gerundive*.

2. Give the rule for the use of the Gerundive in the case (1) of a Verb which governs the Accusative Case; (2) of an Intransitive Verb.

3. How is the agent expressed with the Gerundive?

4. Translate into Latin:

(1) The consul formed a plan for (*ad*) avenging the wrongs of the republic.

(2) The line of battle must be arranged, the soldiers must be encouraged, the signal must be given.

(3) They set out for Rome for-the-purpose-of (causâ, *with Genitive*) seeking assistance.

5. Into what case do you put the names of towns and small islands—

(1) in answer to the question *where?*

(2) in answer to the question *whither?*

(3) in answer to the question *whence?*

6. Give the Ablative Singular of *securis*.

the Genitive Singular of *hirundo, vesper*.

7. Parse and give Principal Parts of *fixum iri, ficturus esse, sustulisset*.

Paper XXXVIII.

(P. L. I., p. 103, Ex. 62.)

1. Under what circumstances is the Gerund used in preference to the Gerundive? Give an example of your own.

2. Translate into Latin:

(1) We must eat to live; we must not live to eat.

(2) I fear that some men devote themselves more to preserving their own life than to freeing their country.

(3) The desire of heaping up more must be found fault with.

3. Define and give examples of an *Impersonal Verb*, a *Deponent Verb*, and a *Neuter-Passive Verb*.

4. Compare the Adverbs which are formed from *bonus, propinquus, magnus, felix, pro, liber*.

5. Give a list of the Prepositions which are used with the Ablative.

Distinguish between *sub* with the Accusative and *sub* with the Ablative.

6. What is the 2nd pers. pl. Imperfect Subjunctive of *cupio;* the 3rd pers. plural Future-Perfect of *possum* and *eo;* the Future Infinitive Passive of *aufero;* the 3rd pers. plural Present Indicative of *inquam?*

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A SHORT SYNTAX.

A Recapitulation of the Rules given in the P. L. I., and in this Appendix.

First Concord.

§ 1. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in Number and Person: as, pŭellă currĭt, *the girl runs;* pŭellae currunt, *the girls run.*

Second Concord.

§ 2. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case: as, servŭs tĭmĭdŭs, *a timid slave;* pŭellă tĭmĭdă, *a timid girl;* parvum oppĭdum, *a small town.*

Third Concord.

§ 3. The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but in Case follows its own clause: as, Fēlix est rex quem omnēs cīvēs laudant, *Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Apposition.

§ 4. When two Nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition:* as, Rōmŭlŭs, rex Rōmānōrum, *Romulus, king of the Romans.*

Nominative Case.

§ 5. The Nominative case denotes the Subject.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by **sum, fĭo, vĭdĕŏr, vŏcŏr,** and similar Verbs, they are put in the same case: as, Brĭtannĭă est insŭlă, *Britain is an island.*

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Accusative Case.

§ 6. The Accusative case denotes the Object.—Transitive Verbs govern the Accusative: as, ăquĭlă ālās hăbĕt, *the eagle has wings.*

§ 7. The answers to the questions, *How long? How far? How high? How deep? How broad? How old?* are put in the Accusative: as, sex ĕt vīgintī annōs regnāvĭt, *he reigned twenty-six years;* aggĕrem lātum pĕdēs trĕcentōs, altum pĕdēs quinquāgintā exstruxērunt, *they heaped up a mound* 300 *feet broad and* 50 *feet high.*—The Accusative, answering the question *How long?* is called the Accusative of *duration of time.*

§ 8. Some Verbs, especially those of **asking, teaching,** and **concealing,** take **two accusatives**: as, puerum litteras doceo, *I teach the boys letters;* hoc vos celavi, *I have concealed this from you.*

Genitive Case.

§ 9. The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive when one is dependent upon the other: as, Brĭtannĭă est insŭlă Eurōpae, *Britain is an island of Europe.*

§ 10. Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity,* are commonly followed by the Genitive: as, mĭsĕrōrum hŏmĭnum mĭsĕrēbĭmŭr, *we will pity the wretched men.*

Dative Case.

§ 11. The Dative indicates the person who gains or receives anything: as, măgistĕr cŏlumbam pŭĕrō dăt, *the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Ablative Case.

§ 12. The Ablative indicates—(1) The instrument or means by which something is done: as, dŏmĭnŭs hastā servum occīdĭt, *the lord kills the slave with a spear.*

(2) The time when something is done or takes place: as, noctēs hĭĕmĕ longae sunt, *the nights are long in winter.*

§ 13. But when the Ablative indicates the place *where,* it is used with the Preposition ĭn, *in:* as, hostēs ĭn plānĭtĭē ĕrant, *the enemies were in the plain.*

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§ 14. When the Ablative denotes the agent or person by whom a thing is done, it is used with the Preposition ā or ăb, *by:* as, puĕr ā măgistrō laudātŭr, *the boy is praised by the master.*

§ 15. **Ūtŏr, frŭŏr, vescŏr, fungŏr,** as also **pŏtior,** *I obtain possession of,* govern the Ablative: as, săpĭentĕr ūtĭmĭnī tempŏrĕ, *use time wisely.*

§ 16. When a subordinate clause has a different subject from the subject of the principal clause, the English Verb in the subordinate clause is in Latin often expressed by a Substantive and Participle in the Ablative Case. This construction is called the Ablative Absolute: as, sōlĕ ortō, Rōmānī hostēs vīdērunt, *when the sun had risen* [lit. *the sun having risen*], *the Romans saw the enemy.* (See also P. L. I., p. 89.)

Construction of the Names of Towns.

§ 17. In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Accusative without prepositions: as, Consŭl Rōmam prŏfectŭs est, *the Consul set out for Rome.*

§ 18. In answer to the question *Whence?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Ablative without prepositions: as, Consŭl Rōmā Athēnās prŏfectŭs est, *the Consul set out from Rome to Athens.*

§ 19. In answer to the question *Where?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Genitive, if the Noun be of the First or Second Declension and Singular; in all other cases in the Ablative without a preposition: as, Rōmae Consŭlēs, Athēnīs Archontes, Carthāgĭnĕ Suffētēs, sīvĕ jūdĭcēs, quŏtannīs crĕābantŭr, *At Rome Consuls, at Athens Archons, at Carthage Suffetes, or judges, were elected annually;* Diŏnȳsĭŭs Cŏrinthī puĕrōs dŏcēbăt, *Dionysius taught boys at Corinth.*

Comparative Degree.

§ 20. The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin **quam**: as, aestātĕ diēs longiōrēs sunt *quam* noctēs, *in summer the days are longer than the nights.*

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§ 21. The Ablative is also used after the Comparative instead of *quam* with the Nominative or Accusative: as, vīlĭŭs argentum est aurō, *silver is more common than gold.*

Indicative Mood.

§ 22. The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing without any condition or doubt: as, aedĭfĭco dŏmum, *I am building a house;* hăbĭtābo in ĕā, *I shall dwell in it.*

Interrogative Particles. (Direct Questions.)

§ 23. The principal Interrogative particles are **nĕ, num, utrum, an.** Of these **ne** is always written as an enclitic, like the Conjunction **que.** **Utrum** and **an** are used only when two alternatives are spoken of, and **an** always with the second alternative.

Nĕ does not need to be expressed by any English word: as, Visnĕ? *do you wish?* Nonne putas? *do you not think?* **Utrum . . . an** may be translated by *whether . . . or:* as, utrum sōl ăn lūnă mājŏr est? *whether is the sun or the moon the greater?*

Num has a negative force, as Num ĭtă pŭtas? *You don't think so, do you?* and is to be used when the answer *No* is looked for. (For Indirect Questions, see § 31.)

Subjunctive Mood.

§ 24. The Subjunctive Mood speaks of a thing with some condition or doubt: as, [aedĭfĭco dŏmum] ŭt ĭn ĕā *hăbĭtem,* [*I am building a house*] *in order that I may dwell in it.* Here there is no doubt about the act of *building;* but whether the person building will *dwell* in the house or not is uncertain and depends upon circumstances.

§ 25. The **Imperfect** or **Pluperfect Subjunctive** is always used after **quum,** *when,* if we wish to indicate not only the time but a **necessarily antecedent circumstance** (or, in other words, if we wish to indicate that one clause is **the effect** of the other). In this case we can often render the phrase by the English participle: as, **quum videret,** *seeing,* or *upon seeing;* **quum vidisset,** *having seen;* as, id quum dixisset, hastam evelli jussit, *having said this, he ordered the spear to be plucked out.*

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§ 26. The Conjunctions **ŭt**, *that, in order that*, and **nē**, *that not*, are construed with the Subjunctive: as, ĕo ŭt spectem lūdōs, *I am going in order that I may look at the games;* haec făcĭo nē mē ĭnīmīcum tĭbi pŭtēs, *these things I do that you may not think me your enemy.*

§ 27. This construction is used especially after words signifying *to ask, to advise, to command*, or *to strive;* when the English Infinitive must be rendered into Latin, not by the Infinitive, but by **ut** with the Subjunctive: as, oro te ut fortiter pugnes, *I entreat thee to fight bravely.*

Obs. After verbs of *fearing*, **ut** has the meaning of *that not*, and **ne** of *that:* as, tĭmĕo ŭt dux mīlĭtēs ē castris ēdūcăt, *I fear that the general will not lead the soldiers out of the camp;* tĭmĕo ne dux mīlĭtēs ē castris ēdūcăt, *I fear that the general will lead the soldiers out of the camp.*

§ 28. The Conjunction **quīn** is used with the Subjunctive after *negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt:* as, dĭēs nullŭs est, quīn littĕrās scrībam, *there is no day that I do not write a letter;* nōn dŭbĭto quīn vērum dixĕrĭs, *I do not doubt that you have spoken the truth.*

§ 29. The Conjunction **quo** is used for **ŭt ĕō** with the Subjunctive, and signifies *that thereby, in order that, so that:* haec lex dătă est, quō mălĕfĭcī dēterrērentŭr, *this law was given (enacted) that thereby evil-doers might be deterred.*

NOTE.—**Quo** is used in preference to **ut** when there is a comparative in the clause which it introduces.

§ 30. The Conjunction **quōmĭnŭs**, *that not*, is used with the Subjunctive after verbs of *hindering, preventing, resisting, &c.*, and must be frequently translated in English by *from* and a verbal substantive: as, aetās nōs non impĕdĭt quōmĭnŭs littĕrās tractēmus, *age does not prevent us from cultivating literature.*

§ 31. The Subjunctive is used in an Indirect Question; that is, a question quoted as having been asked, or one dependent upon some word expressing doubt, uncertainty, or wonder, in the former part of the sentence: as, Rŏgābo quĭd factum sĭt, *I will ask what has been done;* Mīrum est quae fŭĕrĭt causă, *It is strange what the reason may have been;* Vĭdēbo num rĕdiĕrĭt, *I will see whether he has returned.*

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NOTE.—The tense of the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood is determined by that of the Verb in the former part of the sentence upon which it depends. (1.) If the Verb in the former clause expresses *Present* or *Future Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Present or Perfect Tense Subjunctive. (2.) If the Verb in the principal clause expresses *Past Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Tense Subjunctive.

Present, Perfect, and Future Time.

PRESENT.	Scio quĭd ăgās,	*I know what you are doing.*
	Scio quĭd ēgĕrĭs,	*I know what you have done.*
	Scio quĭd actūrŭs sis,	*I know what you are going to do.*
PERFECT.	Cognōvī quĭd ăgās,	*I have learnt what you are doing.*
	Cognōvī quĭd ēgĕrĭs,	*I have learnt what you have done.*
	Cognōvī quĭd actūrŭs sis,	*I have learnt what you are going to do.*
FUTURE.	Audiam quĭd ăgās,	*I shall hear what you are doing.*
	Audiam quĭd ēgĕrĭs,	*I shall hear what you have done.*
	Audiam quĭd actūrŭs sis,	*I shall hear what you are going to do.*

Past Time.

IMPERF.	Sciēbam quĭd ăgĕrēs,	*I knew what you were doing.*
	Sciēbam quĭd ēgissēs,	*I knew what you had done.*
	Sciēbam quĭd actūrŭs essēs,	*I knew what you were going to do.*
PERFECT.	Cognōvī quĭd ăgĕrēs,	*I learnt what you were doing.*
	Cognōvī quĭd ēgissēs,	*I learnt what you had done.*
	Cognōvī quĭd actūrŭs essēs,	*I learnt what you were going to do.*
PLU-PERFECT.	Cognōvĕram quĭd ăgĕrēs,	*I had learnt what you were doing.*
	Cognōvĕram quĭd ēgissēs,	*I had learnt what you had done.*
	Cognōvĕram quĭd actūrŭs essēs,	*I had learnt what you were going to do.*

The Infinitive.

§ 32. The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, Caesăr hostēs sŭpĕrārĕ pŏtest, *Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

§ 33. The Accusative Case and the Infinitive are used:

I. After words of *saying, hearing, seeing, feeling, perceiving, thinking, knowing:* as, histŏrĭă narrăt Rōmam ā Rōmŭlō condĭtam essĕ, *history relates that Rome was founded by Romulus;* sentīmŭs călērĕ ignem, nĭvem essĕ albam, dulcĕ (essĕ) mĕl, *we*

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perceive that fire is hot, that snow is white, that honey is sweet.

II. After such expressions as nōtum est, *it is known;* justum est, *it is just;* vērīsĭmĭlĕ est, *it is probable;* constăt, *it is agreed, it is certain,* etc.: as, constăt Rōmam ā Rōmŭlō condĭtam essĕ, *it is agreed that Rome was founded by Romulus.*

The Supines.

§ 34. The Supine in **um** is used after verbs of motion: as, Lăcĕdaemŏnii Ăgēsĭlāum *bellātum* ĭn Ăsiam mīsērunt, *the Lacedaemonians sent Agesilaus into Asia to make war.*

The Supine in **ū** is used after many adjectives: as, făcĭlĭs, *easy,* diffĭcĭlĭs, *difficult,* dulcĭs, *sweet,* &c., and with fās est, *it is lawful,* nĕfās est, *it is unlawful,* ŏpŭs est, *it is necessary:* as, rēs diffĭcĭlĭs factū est, *the thing is difficult to be done.*

The Gerund.

§ 35. The Gerund is a Neuter Verbal Noun, governing the same case as the Verb from which it comes. It corresponds to the English Verbal Nouns in *ing;* as, *writing, walking.*

It is declined in the Singular only, and is not used in the Nominative case, the Present of the Infinitive Mood taking the place of the Nominative: as,

Nom.	Lĕgĕre pulchră carmĭnă suāve est,	*reading (to read) beautiful poems is delightful.*
Acc.	Nātŭs ăd ăgendum,	*born for acting.*
Gen.	Ars pŭĕrōs ēdŭcandī diffĭcĭlĭs est,	*the art of educating boys is difficult.*
Dat.	Scrībendō ŏpĕram dăt,	*he devotes his care to writing.*
Abl.	Littĕrās tractandō mens ăcŭītŭr,	*the wits are sharpened by dealing with letters.*

Obs. The Accusative Case of the Gerund is used only with Prepositions; otherwise the Present Infinitive is used: as, disco nătāre, *I learn swimming.*

The Gerundive.

§ 36. The Gerundive is a Passive Verbal Adjective: as, scrībendus, a, um, *to be written, necessary* or *fit to be written.*

When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes

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governs an Accusative Case, the Gerundive agrees with the Nominative Case of its Noun: as, scrībenda est mĭhi ĕpistŏlă, *a letter must be* or *ought to be written by me*, or *I must* or *ought to write a letter.*

The person by whom the thing is *to be done* is put in the Dative (see preceding example).

§ 37. But when the Verb from which the Gerundive comes is intransitive or governs any other case than the Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Nominative Case Singular Neuter. The Object is put in the case which the Verb governs, and the Subject in the Dative Case: as, obtempĕrandum est nōbīs (*dative*) virtūtĭs praeceptīs (*dative*), *we must obey the lessons of virtue;* cuīque (*dative*) ūtendum est jūdĭcĭō sŭō (*ablative*), *each one must use his own judgment.*

N.B. The Dative of the Agent is not always expressed.

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VOCABULARIES.

m. = masculine.
f. = feminine.
n. = neuter.
c. = common gender, that is, masculine and feminine.

Vocabulary 1.

ăvārĭtĭa, *f.*	*avarice.*
herba, *f.*	*herbage, grass.*
justĭtĭa, *f.*	*justice.*
mensa, *f.*	*a table.*
ūva, *f.*	*a grape.*
vacca, *f.*	*a cow.*
vīnĕa, *f.*	*a vineyard.*

Vocabulary 2.

barba, *f.*	*a beard.*
musca, *f.*	*a fly.*
tŏga, *f.*	*a toga (the outer garment of a Roman in time of peace).*
umbra, *f.*	*shade.*

Vocabulary 3.

calcĕus, *m.*	*a shoe.*
cĭbus, *m.*	*food.*
gallus, *m.*	*a cock.*
rāmus, *m.*	*a bough.*
ulmus, *f.*	*an elm-tree.*

Vocabulary 4.

Ălexander, dri, *m.*	*Alexander (the Great, king of Macedonia).*
ăper, pri, *m.*	*a (wild) boar.*
căper, pri, *m.*	*a he-goat, a goat.*
Indus, *m.*	*the Indus (a river which bounds India on the west).*
Măcĕdŏnĭa, *f.*	*Macedonia (a country north of Thessaly).*

Vocabulary 5.

fŏlĭum, *n.*	*a leaf.*
jurgĭum, *n.*	*a quarrel.*
pensum, *n.*	*a task.*
saxum, *n.*	*a rock.*
sulcus, *m.*	*a furrow.*
verbum, *n.*	*a word.*

Vocabulary 6.

angustus, a, um,	*narrow.*
armentum, *n.*	*a herd.*
candĭdus, a, um,	*white.*
cārus, a, um,	*dear.*
cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum,	*horned.*
densus, a, um,	*thick, dense.*
dūrus, a, um,	*hard.*
falsus, a, um,	*false.*
fēcundus, a, um,	*fertile.*
fĕrus, a, um,	*fierce.*
pallĭdus, a, um,	*pale.*
rārus, a, um,	*rare.*
vĭtĭum, *n.*	*a fault.*

Vocabulary 7.

cervix, īcis, *f.*	*a neck.*
cornix, īcis, *f.*	*a crow.*
corvus, *m.*	*a raven.*
curvus, a, um,	*curved.*
falx, falcis, *f.*	*a sickle.*
garrŭlus, a, um,	*chattering, noisy.*
raucus, a, um,	*hoarse.*

Vocabulary 8.

dos, dōtis, *f.*	*a marriage portion, dowry.*
hēres, ēdis, *c.*	*an heir.*

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merces, ēdis, *f.* *pay, wages.*
mātūrus, a, um, *ripe.*
pălus, ūdis, *f.* *a marsh, swamp.*
pōmum, *n.* *fruit (so in plural, poma, fruit).*
saevus, a, um, *fierce, roused to fierceness, furious (opp. to ferus, fierce by nature).*
sīca, *f.* *a dagger.*
sīcārĭus, *m.* *an assassin.*

Vocabulary 9.

āles, ĭtis, *c.* *a bird.*
anser, ĕris, *m.* *a goose.*
carcer, ĕris, *m.* *a prison.*
fūr, fūris, *m.* *a thief.*
ŏlor, ōris, *m.* *a swan.*
pastor, ōris, *m.* *a shepherd.*
penna, ae, *f.* *a feather.*
piscātor, ōris, *m.* *a fisherman.*
pulvis, ĕris, *m.* *dust.*
vēnātor, ōris, *m.* *a hunter.*
vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.* *vigilance, watchfulness.*

Vocabulary 10.

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* *strength.*
lĭgo, ōnis, *m.* *a hoe.*
praedo, ōnis, *m.* *a robber.*

Vocabulary 11.

ăpis *or* ăpes, is, *f.* *a bee.*
casses, ĭum, *pl. m.* *nets.*
collis, is, *m.* *a hill.*
fūnis, is, *usu. m.* *a rope.*
gĕlĭdus, a, um, *cold.*
nāvis, is, *f.* *a ship.*
rūmor, ōris, *m.* *a report, rumour.*
sĭtis, is, *f.* *thirst.*

Vocabulary 12.

ărēnōsus, a, um, *sandy.*
ĕbur, ŏris, *n.* *ivory.*
ŏvis, is, *f.* *a sheep.*
ŏvīle, is, *n.* *a sheep-fold.*
prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *valuable.*

Vocabulary 13.

cănis, is, *c.* *a dog.*
fīnis, is, *m.* (*sometimes f.*) *an end.*
lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *torn.*
ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* *an artisan, worker.*
vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* *pleasure.*

Vocabulary 14.

fluctus, ūs, *m.* *a wave.*
occăsus, ūs, *m.* *the setting, esp. of heavenly bodies.*
ortus, ūs, *m.* *the rising.*
quĭes, ētis, *f.* *rest.*
sēcūrus, a, um, *careless, in fancied security (opp. to tutus, safe).*
versus, ūs, *m.* *a verse.*
vĭrĭdis, is, *adj.* *green.*

Vocabulary 15.

admīrābĭlis, e, *worthy of admiration, admirable.*
dĭes festus, *a festal day, holiday, festival.*
fervĭdus, a, um, *hot.*
glăcĭes, ēi, *f.* *ice.*
mĕrīdĭes, ēi, *m.* *mid-day, noon.*
ōtĭum, i, *n.* *leisure, rest.*
sĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* *a row, succession.*
signum, i, *n.* *a sign, token, signal.*

Vocabulary 16.

lampas, ădis (*acc.* a *or* em, *acc. pl.* as), *f.* *a torch.*
sanctus, a, um, *holy, inviolable (diff. fr.* sacer, *wh. means consecrated,* i.e. *devoted to some deity).*
strix, strĭgis, *f.* *a screech-owl.*
sus, sūis, *c.* *a swine.*
tĕnĕbrae, ārum, *f. pl.* *darkness.*

Vocabulary 17.

mundus, i, *m.* *the universe.*
orbis terrārum, *m.* *lit. the circle of the earth, the world.*
rĕus, i, *m.* *an accused person, a defendant.*
ŭterque, utraque, utrumque, *dec. like* ŭter, *each (of two), both the one and the other.*

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Vocabulary 18.

Abdēra, ae, *f.* — *Abdera, a town in Thrace.*
astūtus, a, um, — *cunning.*
Cassander, dri, *m.* — *Cassander, a king of Macedonia.*
cīvīlis, e, *adj.* — *belonging to a citizen, civil.*
difficultas, ātis, *f.* — *difficulty.*
hŏnestus, a, um, — *honourable.*
hōra, ae, *f.* — *an hour.*
Hŏrātĭus, i, *m.* — *Horace, the poet.*
mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* — *changeable, fickle.*
ōmen, ĭnis, *n.* — *an omen.*
ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* — *an opinion.*
sīmĭa, ae, *f.* — *an ape.*
stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* — *folly.*
turpis, e, — *base.*
vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* — *health.*
vulpes, is, *f.* — *a fox.*

Vocabulary 19.

brāchĭum, ĭi, *n.* — *the arm (from the elbow to the hand).*
Brĭăreus, ei, *m.* — *Briareus, a 100-armed giant.*
cămēlus, i, *m.* — *a camel.*
Cerbĕrus, i, *m.* — *Cerberus, a three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of Hades.*
dextra *or* dextĕra, ae, *f.* — *the right hand.*
dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* — *a finger.*
dorsum, i, *n.* — *the back.*
fīnītus, a, um, — *finished.*
jūgĕrum, i, *n.* — *an acre.*
Martĭus, i, *m.* — *March.*
Mūsa, ae, *f.* — *a muse (the nine Muses were goddesses of music and poetry).*
nīdus, i, *m.* — *a nest.*
Nōvember, bris, *m. adj.* — *November (the word* mensis *is understood).*
ōvum, i, *n.* — *an egg.*
sēcŭlum, i, *n.* — *an age, a century (period of* 100 *years).*
sĭnistra, ae, *f.* — *the left hand.*
tūber, ĕris, *n.* — *a hump, protuberance.*
Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m.* — *Xenophon, a Greek historian.*

Vocabulary 20.

ădŏlescens, entis, *m.* — *a young man.*
aegrōtus, a, um, — *sick.*
mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* — *the healing art, medicine.*
saucĭus, a, um, — *wounded.*

Vocabulary 21.

Drŭĭdes, um, *m. pl.* — *the Druids.*
lŭpus, i, *m.* — *a wolf.*
nunquam, *adv.* — *never.*
prōvĭncĭa, ae, *f.* — *a province.*
tardus, a, um, — *slow.*
vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* — *truth.*

Vocabulary 22.

commūnis, e, — *common (i.e. shared by several).*
infēlix, īcis, — *unfortunate, unhappy.*
sĕd, *conj.* — *but.*

Vocabulary 23.

crūdus, a, um, — *raw, unripe.*
paupertas, ātis, *f.* — *poverty.*

Vocabulary 24.

bĕnĕfĭcĭum, i, *n.* — *a kindness, favour.*
exsul, ŭlis, *c.* — *an exile.*
immĕmor, ŏris, — *unmindful.*
indŏles, is, *f.* — *natural abilities, disposition.*
insectum, i, *n.* — *an insect.*
mărītus, i, *m.* — *a husband.*
praedĭtus, a, um (*with ablative*). — *endowed.*
prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* — *a traitor, betrayer.*
rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* — *a region.*
saepe, *adv.* — *often.*
Thĕmistŏcles, i *or* is, *m.* — *Themistocles (a celebrated Athenian statesman and general).*

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Vocabulary 25.

(A, B, C.)

cŏrōno, āvi, ātum, 1. *I crown.*
cŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I heap up* or *increase.*
dīmĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I fight (of troops).*
interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I question.*
nĕco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I kill (by poison, hunger, &c., not, usually, with any weapon).*
pĕrăgro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I traverse.*
sāno, āvi, ātum, 1. *I cure.*
spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I strip, plunder* (with *acc.* of person or thing robbed, and *abl.* of thing taken).
ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I howl.*
vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I call.*

āra, ae, *f.* *an altar.*
laurus, i (*or* ūs), *f.* *laurel.*
mĕdĭcus, i, *m.* *a physician.*
mĕdĭus, a, um, *middle.*
sententĭa, ae, *f.* *an opinion.*
vĕnēnum, i, *n.* *poison.*

(D, E, F.)

curso, āvi, ātum, 1. *freq.* *I run hither and thither.*
ōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I entreat, pray.*
postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I demand.*
rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I ask.*
ventĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *freq.* *I come often.*
vīto, āvi, ātum, 1. *I avoid.*

ăd, *prep.* (with *acc.*) *to.*
Caesar, ăris, *m.* *Caesar, a famous Roman.*
fĕre, *adv.* *almost, nearly, hardly.*
mendācĭum, i, *n.* *a lie.*
mendax, ācis, *lying, false* (as subst. *a liar*).
pĕr, *prep.* (with *acc.*) *through.*
responsum, i, *n.* *an answer.*
suspīcĭo, ōnis, *f.* *suspicion.*
vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* *pardon.*

Vocabulary 26.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I conceal.* (with double *acc.*)
dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *I grieve, deplore.*

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contĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a meeting, an assembly.*
doctrīna, ae, *f.* *knowledge, learning.*
exspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *expectation.*
ignāvus, a, um, *cowardly, inactive.*

Phrase:—
Contĭōnem hăbēre, *to hold an assembly.*

Vocabulary 27.

(A, B.)

dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *I decree, decide.*
indīco, xi, ctum, 3. *I declare, proclaim.*
nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *I veil.*
spargo, si, sum, 3. *I scatter.*
sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *I strew.*

Afrĭcānus, i, *m.* *Africanus, the name of two of the Scipios.*
Ăpelles, is, *m.* *Apelles, a Greek painter.*
captīvus, a, um, *captive* (usu. as subst. *a captive*).
commentārĭus, i, *m.* *a memorandum, commentary.*
Cornēlĭa, ae, *f.* *Cornelia, a Roman matron.*
dē, *prep.* (with *abl.*) *concerning.*
Gallĭcus, a, um, *Gallic, of Gaul.*
Gracchus, i, *m.* *Gracchus, a Roman name.*

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līběrālis, e, *free, liberal.*
Scīpĭo, ōnis, *m.* *Scipio, a noble Roman.*
sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* *seed.*
Semprōnĭus, i, *m.* *Sempronius, a Roman name.*
sĕnātus, ūs, *m.* *the council of elders, Senate.*
sordĭdus, a, um, *dirty, mean.*
tăbŭla, ae, *f.* *a tablet, picture.*
trĭumphus, i, *m.* *a triumph* (*see note* P. L. I., p. 132).
uxor, ōris, *f.* *a wife.*
vallum, i, *n.* *a rampart* (*set with palisades*).

Phrases:—

Dūcĕre uxōrem, *to marry a wife.* Nūbĕre viro (*to veil for*, lit.), *to marry a husband.* Indīcĕre bellum, *to declare war* (with *dat.*). Sternĕre vĭam, *to make a road.* Tăbŭla picta, *a picture.*

(C, D.)

ădŏlesco, ēvi, ultum, 3. *I grow up.*
căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 3. *I beware of* (with *acc.*). *I take heed lest* (ne *with Subj.*).
cŏălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, 3. *I grow together, unite.*
ēvādo, si, sum, 3. *I escape.*
mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *I diminish.*
parco, pĕperci, parsum, 3. (with *dat.*) *I spare.*

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concordĭa, ae, *f.* *union, harmony, unanimity.*
cum, *prep.* (with *abl.*) *with.*
e (*or* ex *before vowel*), *prep.* (with *abl.*) *out of.*
frūmentum, i, *n.* *corn.*
insĭdĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* *an ambuscade, ambush.*
plebs, bis, *f.* *common people, plebeians* (*opp. to* patres, *patricians*).

Vocabulary 28.

ēsŭrĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, 4. *I desire to eat, I am hungry.*
impĕdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *I hinder, entangle.*
prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I hasten.*

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doctor, ōris, *m.* *a teacher.*
fascis, is, *m.* *a bundle* (*in pl.* fasces, *a bundle of rods with an axe which a lictor carried*).
hūc, *adv.* *hither.*
nocturnus, a, um, *nocturnal, nightly*
nonnunquam, *adv.* *sometimes.*
offĭcĭum, i, *n.* *duty, obligation.*
philŏsŏphĭa, ae, *f.* *philosophy.*
plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* *rain.*
Verres, is, *m.* *Verres, a Roman praetor.*

Vocabulary 29.

compenso, āvi, ātum, 1. *I counterbalance, compensate.*
lībĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. (with *abl. of the thing from which one is delivered*) *I free, deliver.*
multo *or* mulcto, āvi, ātum, 1. (with *abl.*) *I punish.*
nuntĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I announce.*
rĕvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I recall.*

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accūsātor, ōris, *m.* *an accuser.*
adventus, ūs, *m.* *a coming, an arrival.*
aes, aeris, *n.* *copper, money.*
ălĭēnus, a, um, *belonging to another, not one's own.*
conscĭentĭa, ae, *f.* *conscience.*
Crēta, ae, *f.* *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.*

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poena, ae, *f.* *a punishment.*
ūsūra, ae, *f.* *interest, usury.*

Phrase:—

Aes ălĭēnum, *debt.*

Vocabulary 30.

admŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *I admonish, warn.*
advŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I call, summon.*
prŏhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *I keep off, prevent.* (*with* a *or* ab)

---

călămĭtas, ātis, *f.* *misfortune, calamity.*
Cūrĭa, ae, *f.* *the Curia, Senate-house.*
infāmĭa, ae, *f.* *ill-fame, infamy.*
pĕtūlantĭa, ae, *f.* *impudence, petulance.*

Phrase:—

Fĭdem hăbēre (*with dat.*), *to have* or *put trust in.*

Vocabulary 31.

(A, B.)

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *I lead, manage, do.*
dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3. *I draw down, conduct.*
sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. *I despise.*

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artĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* *an artist.*
census, ūs, *m.* *a registering, a census.*
crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* *a charge, an accusation.*
ĕpistŏla, ae, *f.* *a letter.*
făcĭle, *adv.* *easily.*
(prex), prĕcis, *f.* *a prayer.*
sĭlex, ĭcis, *m.* *a flint.*

Phrases:—

Dēdūcĕre cŏlōnĭam, *to plant a colony.*
Censum hăbēre (*or* ăgĕre), *to take the census.*

(C.)

ascendo, ndi, nsum, 3. *I climb up, ascend.*
caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *I cut down, strike, slay.*
dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3. *I drag down.*
dīvello, velli, vulsum, 3. *I tear asunder.*
everto, ti, sum, 3. *I overthrow, subvert.*
fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. *I deceive.*
frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *I break, diminish.*
rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *I break, violate.*
stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *I draw, unsheath.* (*with* in *gov. acc.*)
tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *I moisten, dye, stain.*

---

foedus, ĕris, *n.* *a treaty.*
luxūrĭa, ae, *f.* *luxury.*
mōtus, ūs, *m.* *motion.*

Phrase:—

Terrae mōtus, *an earthquake.*

Vocabulary 32.

compĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4. *I ascertain.*
confirmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I confirm.*
convŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *I call together.*
exhaurĭo, si, stum, 4. *I exhaust.*
sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. *I decree, ratify.*
sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *I fence in, enclose.*

---

aerārĭum, ĭi, *n.* *a treasury.*
dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a surrender.*
fauces (faux), ium, *f. pl.* *the throat, a defile, pass.*
lēgātus, i, *m.* *an envoy, ambassador.*
mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a fortification.*
pĕnĭtus, *adv.* *wholly, entirely.*
sĕpulcrum, i, *n.* *a grave.*
sumptus, ūs, *m.* *cost, expense.*
vĕpres, ĭs, *m.* *thorn, briar.*

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Vocabulary 33.

*dēspĭcĭo, pexi, pectum, ĕre, 3. *I look down upon, disdain.*
effŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *I dig out* or *up.*
ērĭpĭo, ŭi, eptum, ĕre, 3. *I snatch away, deliver.* (with *abl.*)
incipio, ēpi, eptum, ĕre, 3. *I begin.*
pellĭcĭo, lexi, lectum, ĕre, 3. *I allure, inveigle.*
percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, ĕre, 3. *I strike.*
rĕfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, ĕre, 3. *I repair, restore.*
sĕcūris, is (*abl.* i), *f.* *an axe.*

Phrase:—

Sĕcūrī percŭtĕrĕ, *to behead.*

Vocabulary 34.

aemŭlor, ātus, 1. (*with acc. in a good sense, with dat. in a bad sense*) } *I emulate, rival.*
glōrĭor, ātus, 1. *I boast, brag.*
văgor, ātus, 1. *I wander.*
vēnor, ātus, 1. *I hunt.*

---

institūtum, i, *n.* *practice, institution.*

Vocabulary 35.

mĕdĕor, *no perf.* 2. (with *dat.*) *I heal, remedy.*
perfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *I perform.*

---

despērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *despair.*
incommŏdum, i, *n.* *inconvenience, misfortune.*

Vocabulary 36.

(A, B.)

exsĕquor, cūtus, 3. *I accomplish, perform.*

* Observe the change of **e** to **i** in compounded words: de-specio = despicio. (See also note at the end of Vocab. 35, P. L. 1.)

nanciscor, nactus, 3. *I obtain (by chance), light upon.*
quĕror, questus, 3. *I complain of, lament.*
ulciscor, ultus, 3. *I avenge, take vengeance on.*

---

commĭnus, *adv.* *hand to hand, in close combat.*
ēgrĕgĭe, *adv.* *excellently.*
ēmĭnus, *adv.* *from a distance.*
ĕnim, *conj.* *for.*
glans, dis, *f.* *an acorn.*
injūrĭa, ae, *f.* *a wrong, injury.*
pĕregrīnus, a, um, *foreign.*
prīvātus, a, um, *private.*
publĭcus, a, um, *public.*
rĕcens, ntis, *fresh, recent.*
rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *recollection.*
Tărentīnus, a, um, *of Tarentum, Tarentine.*

(C.)

ăvĕo (only in Inf. and Imp.), 2. *I hail.*
progrĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *I proceed, advance.*
rĕcŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I regain, recover.*
rĕvertor, sus, 3. *I return.*
sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *I salute.*

---

frustra, *adv.* *in vain.*
glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* *a gladiator.*
lĭbertas, ātis, *f.* *liberty.*
Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m.* *Orgetorix, a Helvetian chief.*
tandem, *adv.* *at length.*
Thēbae, ārum, *f. pl.* *Thebes.*
sīne, *prep.* (with *abl.*) *without.*

Phrase:—

Ĭter făcĕrĕ, *to march.*

Vocabulary 37.

accēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. (*with* ad) *I approach.*

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ădŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *I attack (craftily).*
dispūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *I argue, discuss.*
jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *I delight, assist.*
largĭor, ītus, 4. (with *dat.* of pers.) *I bestow.*
oppĕrĭor, pĕrītus *or* pertus, 4. *I await.*
sortĭor, ītus, 4. *I cast lots for, [allot.*

---

commŏdum, i, *n.* *an advantage.*
expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* *trial, experience.*
fŏrum, i, *n.* *the forum, market-place.*
Hispānĭa, ae, *f.* *Spain.*
ĭnermis, e, *adj.* *unarmed.*
inter, *prep. gov.* *acc.* *between, among.*
Lūsĭtāni, ōrum, *m. pl.* *the Lusitani (a tribe of Spain).*
magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* *size.*
vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *veteran.*

Vocabulary 38.

appello, āvi, ātum, 1. *I call, name.*
combūro, bussi, bustum, 3. *I burn.*
mŏror, ātus, 1. *I tarry.*

Cisalpīnus, a, um, *Cisalpine.*
fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, *neighbouring.*
illustris, e, *adj.* *distinguished.*
mĭnae, ārum, *f. pl.* *threats.*
quamobrem, *adv.* *wherefore.*
Sўrācūsae, ārum, *f. pl.* *Syracuse.*
tergum, i, *n.* *the back.*

Phrase:—

Ăd ūnum, *to a man.*

Vocabulary 39.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *hesitation.*
ĕpŭlae, ārum, *f. pl.* *a banquet.*
exordĭor, orsus, 4. *I begin.*
fax, fācis, *f.* *a torch.*
pōcŭlum, i, *n.* *a cup, goblet.*

Vocabulary 40.

subjĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *I place beneath, subject.*

---

jŭgum, i, *n.* *a yoke.*
vesper, ĕri, *m.* (*acc.* *usu.* ĕrum, *abl.* ĕre) *and* *evening.*

Phrase:—

Sub jŭgum mittĕre, *to send (cause to pass) under the yoke,* i.e. of an army in token of submission to the conqueror.

Vocabulary 41.

ēvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *I happen.*
incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3. *I fall in* or *upon.*

---

accĭpĭter, tris, *m.* *a hawk.*
ăcerbus, a, um (*adv.* ē), *bitter.*
călĭdus, a, um, *warm, hot.*
callĭdus, a, um (*adv.* ē), *clever.*
convīvĭum, i, *n.* *a feast.*
ĕō, *adv.* *so much, by so much.*
fērĭae, ārum, *f. pl.* *holidays.*
hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.* *a swallow.*
Issus, i, *f.* *Issus, a city of Cilicia.*
neglĭgenter, *adv.* *carelessly.*
obliquus, a, um (*adv.* ē), *sideways, oblique.*
passer, ĕris, *m.* *a sparrow.*
quis, quae, quid, *indef. pron.* *anyone, anything.*
quō, *adv.* *by how much.*
rădĭus, i, *m.* *a ray.*
sălūber (*or* bris), e, *wholesome, healthful.*
Thermŏpўlae, ārum, *f. pl.* *Thermopylae.*

Vocabulary 42.

ēdisco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.* 3. *I learn by heart.*

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rĕconcĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I reconcile.*
subvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. (with *dat.*) *I aid.*

---

dīversĭtas, ātis, *f.* *difference.*
persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.* *perseverance.*
scālae, ārum, *f. pl.* *a scaling-ladder.*
tămen, *adv.* *nevertheless, still.*

Vocabulary 43.

assentĭor, sensus, 4. *I assent, approve.*
crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (with *dat.* of pers.) *I trust in, believe.*
expergiscor, perrectus, 3. *I wake up.*
investīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *I search after, investigate.*
sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *I feel, perceive.*

Endўmĭon, ōnis, *m.* *Endymion, a Carian youth.*
nondum, *adv.* *not yet.*
Plăto, ōnis, *m.* *Plato, a Greek philosopher.*

Vocabulary 44.

dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (with *dat.* of pers. or *ad*), *I deliver over to, report.*
differo, distŭli, dīlātum, differre. *I put off, delay.*

---

crastĭnus, a, um, *of to-morrow.*
frētus, a, um (with *abl.*) *relying on.*
index, ĭcis, *c.* *an informer.*
ingĕnĭum, i, *n.* *ability, genius.*
ultro, *adv.* *of one's own accord.*

Phrases:—

Crastĭnus dĭes, *to-morrow.* Bellum inferre (*with dat.*), *to make war upon.* Lēgem ferre, *to propose a law.*

Vocabulary 45.

exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *I destroy.*
sŭbeo, īvi, ii, ĭtum, ire, 4. *I undergo.*

---

contŭmēlĭa, ae, *f.* *abuse, insult.*

Vocabulary 46.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* *of-summer, summer-like.*
dignus, a, um (with *abl.*), *worthy.*
ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a sally.*
lătus, ĕris, *n.* *a side, flank.*
mŏdŏ, *adv.* *just now.*
mŏdŏ—mŏdŏ. *at one moment—at another.*
sēmĭta, ae, *f.* *a foot-path.*

Vocabulary 47.

nĕcesse, *neut. adj.* *necessary.*

Vocabulary 48.

claudo, si, sum, 3. *I shut.*
lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *I am in danger.*
nītor, nīsus *and* nixus, 3. (with *abl.*) *I depend on.*

---

aut, *conj.* *either, or.*
commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a change.*
dĭūtĭus, *adv.* *longer.*
sēro, *adv.* *too late.*

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INDEX I. TO VOCABULARIES.

LATIN WORDS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	=	ablative.	*interj.*	=	interjection.
acc.	=	accusative.	*inter.*	=	interrogative.
adj.	=	adjective.	*irr.*	=	irregular.
adv.	=	adverb.	*m.*	=	masculine.
c. or *com.*	=	common gender.	*n.*	=	neuter.
comp.	=	comparative.	*obs.*	=	obsolete.
conj.	=	conjunction.	*p.*	=	page.
dat.	=	dative.	*part.*	=	participle.
dep.	=	deponent.	*pl.*	=	plural.
f.	=	feminine.	*prep.*	=	preposition.
freq.	=	frequentative.	*pron.*	=	pronoun, pronominal.
gen.	=	genitive.	*rel.*	=	relative.
incep.	=	inceptive.	*sing.*	=	singular.
indec.	=	indeclinable.	*sup.*	=	superlative.
indef.	=	indefinite.	*v.*	=	verb.

1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.

A

ăb (ā, abs), *prep.* with *abl.*, *from, by.*

Abdēra, ae, *f.*, *Abdera, a town in Thrace.*

ăbĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4, *v. irreg., I go away.*

abĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3, *I cast away.*

absum, abfŭi, abesse, *I am absent.*

absūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *I consume, cut off.*

absurdus, a, um, *adj., absurd.*

ăbūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep., I abuse.*

accēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *I approach.*

accĭdo, ĭdi (no *supine*), 3, *n. v., I happen.*

accĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I receive.*

accĭpĭter, tris, *m., a hawk.*

accūsātor, ōris, *m., an accuser.*

ācer, cris, cre, *adj., keen, sharp.*

ācerbus, a, um, *adj., bitter.*

ăcies, ēi, *f., a line of battle.*

ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I sharpen.*

ăcus, ūs, *f., a needle.*

ācūtus, a, um, *adj., sharp.*

ăd, *prep.* with *acc., to, at, near.*

addictus, a, um, *part., devoted.*

addisco, addĭdĭci (no *supine*), 3, *I learn in addition to.*

ădĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I go to.*

ădhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I employ.*

ădhortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I urge, exhort.*

ădĭpiscor, eptus, 3, *v. dep., I acquire, attain to, obtain.*

adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, *I assist.*

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj., worthy of admiration, admirable.*

admīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I wonder at, I admire.*

admŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I admonish, warn.*

ădŏlescens, ntis, *m., a young man.*

ădŏlesco, ēvi, ădultum, 3, *v. incep., I grow up.*

ădŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. dep., I attack (craftily).*

adsum, adfŭi, adesse, *v. irreg.* with *dat., I am present, stand by, side with.*

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f., flattery.*

advĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I arrive.*

advento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq., I am on the point of arriving.*

adventus, ūs, *m., arrival, coming.*

adversŭs or **um,** *prep.* with *acc., towards, against.*

advŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I call, summon.*

aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n., a building.*

aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I build.*

Aedŭi, ōrum, *m. pl., the Aedui, a Gallic tribe.*

aeger, gra, grum, *adj., sick.*

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj., sick.*

Aegyptus, i, *f., Egypt.*

aemŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. (with acc., when used in a good sense;* dat., *in a bad sense), I emulate, rival.*

aequus, a, um, *adj., level, even, just.*

āër, āĕris, *m., the air.*

aerārĭum, ii, *n., a treasury.*

aerumna, ae, *f., trouble, affliction.*

aes, ris, *n., copper, money.*

aes ălĭēnum, *debt.*

Aeschĭnes, is, *m., Aeschines, an orator.*

aestas, ātis, *f., summer.*

aestīvus, a, um, *adj., of summer, summer-like.*

aetas, ātis, *f., age, time of life.*

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AETERNUS.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.*, *eternal.*
affectus, a, um, *part.*, *made, disposed.*
affĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3, *v. irr.*, *I bring to.*
affligo, flixi, flictum, 3, *I cast down, prostrate.*
Africānus, i, *m.*, *Africanus, a surname of the Scipios.*
ăger, gri, *m.*, *a field, land*; in *pl.*, *territories.*
Agēsĭlāus, i, *m.*, *Agesilaus, a king of Sparta.*
agger, ĕris, *m.*, *a mound.*
ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *I lead, act, do.* Agere aetatem, *to spend one's life.*
agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, *a husbandman.*
āla, ae, *f.*, *a wing.*
albus, a, um, *adj.*, *white.*
Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.*, *Alcibiades, a celebrated Athenian.*
ăles, ĭtis, *c.*, *a bird.*
Alexander, dri, *m.*, *Alexander, a famous king of Macedonia.*
ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging-to-another, not one's own.*
ălĭquando, *adv.*, *sometimes.*
ălĭquis, quĭd, *pron.*, *some one, something.*
ălĭus, a, ud, *irr. adj.*, *one of any number, one, another.*
allŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I speak to.*
ălo, ălŭi, ălĭtum and altum, 3, *I nourish.*
Alpes, ĭum, *m. pl.*, *the Alps.*
alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭus, *dat.* i), *one of two, the other, second.*
altus, a, um, *adj.*, *high, deep.*
āmābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *lovely.*
ambō, ae, ō, *num. adj.*, *both* (*together*). See p. 28, P. L. 1.
ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I walk.*
āmīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.*, *friendship.*
āmīcus, i, *m.*, *a friend.*
āmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I love.*
āmor, ōris, *m.*, *love.*
angustus, a, um, *adj.*, *narrow.*
ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3, *I observe.*
ănĭmāl, ālis, *n.*, *an animal.*

ASPER.

ănĭmus, i, *m.*, *mind, the soul, courage, temper, the feelings.*
annus, i, *m.*, *a year.*
anser, ĕris, *m.*, *a goose.*
antĕ, *prep.* with *acc.*, *before.*
antĕpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *I prefer.*
Antĭŏchus, i, *m.*, *Antiochus, a name of several kings of Syria.*
antīquus, a, um, *adj.*, *ancient.*
Apelles, is, *m.*, *Apelles, a distinguished Greek painter.*
āper, ri, *m.*, *a* (*wild*) *boar.*
āpes or **āpis,** is, *f.*, *a bee.*
Apollo, ĭnis, *m.*, *Apollo, a Roman divinity.*
Apollōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *Apollonia, a town in Epirus.*
appello, āvi, ātum, 1, *I call, name.*
appropinquo, āvi, atum, 1, *I approach.*
apŭd, *prep.* with *acc.*, *at, near, in the house of.*
āqua, ae, *f.*, *water.*
āquĭla, ae, *f.*, *an eagle.*
āquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I fetch water.*
āra, ae, *f.*, *an altar.*
Arbĕla, ae, *f.*, *Arbela, a town in Assyria.*
arbor, ŏris, *f.*, *a tree.*
arcus, ūs, *m.*, *a bow.*
arcus coelestis, *m.*, *a rainbow.*
ardĕo, arsi, arsum, 2, *I burn, am on fire.*
ardŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *lofty, steep, difficult.*
ārēnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *sandy.*
argentum, i, *n.*, *silver.*
Ariovistus, i, *m.*, *Ariovistus, a German king.*
Arĭstīdes, is, *m.*, *Aristides, an Athenian.*
arma, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *arms.*
armentum, i, *n.*, *a herd.*
Arpīnum, i, *n.*, *Arpinum, a town in Latium.*
ars, artis, *f.*, *art, handicraft.*
artĭfex, ĭcis, *c.*, *an artist.*
arx, arcis, *f.*, *a citadel.*
ascendo, di, sum, 3, *I climb up, ascend.*
Āsĭa, ae, *f.*, *Asia.*
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *rough, rugged.*

BELLUA.

aspernor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I reject, despise.*
assentĭor, sensus, 4, *v. dep.*, *I assent, approve.*
astūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *cunning.*
āter, ātra, ātrum, *adj.*, *black.*
Āthēnae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *Athens.*
Āthēnĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Athenian.*
atque, ac, *conj.*, *and.*
atrox, ōcis, *adj.*, *stern, sanguinary, cruel.*
attentē, *adv.*, *attentively.*
attentus, a, um, *adj.*, *attentive.*
auctōrĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *authority.*
auctumnus, i, *m.*, *autumn.*
audactĕr, *adv.*, *boldly, daringly.*
audax, ācis, *adj.*, *bold.*
audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2, *I dare, venture.*
audĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *I hear.*
audītus, ūs, *m.*, *a hearing.*
auferro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, 3, *v. irr.*, *I carry away.*
Augustus, i, *m.*, *Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.*
aurĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *golden.*
auris, is, *f.*, *an ear.*
aurum, i, *n.*, *gold.*
aut, *conj.*, *either, or.*
autem, *conj.*, *but* (placed after the first word of the clause to which it belongs).
auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.*, *help, aid, assistance.*
āvārĭtĭa, ae, *f.*, *avarice.*
āvĕo or **hāvĕo,** *I hail.*
āvis, is, *f.*, *a bird.*
āvus, i, *m.*, *a grandfather.*

B

Bābylōn, ōnis, *f.*, *Babylon, a city of Assyria.*
bālaena, ae, *f.*, *a whale.*
barba, ae, *f.*, *a beard.*
bĕātē, *adv.*, *happily.*
bĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *happy.*
bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *warlike.*
bello, āvi, ātum, 1, *I wage war.*
bellŭa, ae, *f.*, *a great beast.*

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bellum, i, *n.*, *war.*
bĕnĕ, *adv.*, *well.*
bĕnĕfĭcĭum, i, *n.*, *a kindness, favour.*
bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *well-wishing, benevolent.*
bĕnignē, *adv.*, *kindly.*
bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.*, *kind.*
bestĭa, ae, *f.*, *a beast.*
bestĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *a small animal, insect.*
bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3, *I drink.*
Bĭbŭlus, i, *m.*, *Bibulus, a Roman.*
Blaesus, i, *m.*, *Blaesus, a Roman.*
blandĭor, ītus, with *dat.*, 4, *v. dep.*, *I flatter, win upon.*
bŏna, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *goods.*
bŏnum, i, *n.*, *a good.*
bŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, *good.*
bŏs, bŏvis, *c.*, *an ox, cow.* See p. 23, P. L. I.
brāchĭum, i, *n.*, *the arm (from the elbow to the hand).*
brĕvis, e, *adj.*, *short.*
Brĭăreus, ei, *m.*, *Briareus, a hundred-armed giant.*
Brĭtannĭa, ae, *f.*, *Britain.*
Brūtus, i, *m.*, *Brutus, a Roman.*

C

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3, *I fall.*
caecus, a, um, *adj.*, *blind.*
caedes, is, *f.*, *slaughter.*
caedo, cĕcĭdi, caesum, 3, *I cut down, strike, slay.*
Caesar, ăris, *m.*, *Caesar, a famous Roman.*
Căius (C.), *Caius, a Roman praenomen.*
călămĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *misfortune, calamity.*
calcăr, āris, *n.*, *a spur.*
calcĕus, i, *m.*, *a shoe.*
călĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *warm, hot.*
callĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *clever.*
călor, ōris, *m.*, *heat.*
cămēlus, i, *c.*, *a camel.*
Cămillus, i, *m.*, *Camillus, a Roman general.*
Campānĭa, ae, *f.*, *Campania, a part of Italy.*
campus, i, *m.*, *a plain.*
candĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *white.*

cănis, is, *c.*, *a dog.*
Cannae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *Cannae, a village in Apulia.*
canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I sing.*
cantus, ūs, *m.*, *a song.*
Cănŭsĭum, ii, *n.*, *Canusium, a town in Apulia.*
căper, pri, *m.*, *a he-goat, goat.*
căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3, *I take.* See P. L. I., p. 66.
captīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *captive*, usually subst., i, *m.*, *a captive.*
Căpŭa, ae, *f.*, *Capua, a city of Campania.*
căpŭt, ĭtis, *n.*, *a head.*
carcĕr, ĕris, *m.*, *a prison.*
carmĕn, ĭnis, *n.*, *a song.*
căro, carnis, *f.*, *flesh.*
Carthāgĭnĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Carthaginian.*
Carthāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *Carthage, a city of Africa.*
cārus, a, um, *adj.*, *dear.*
cāsĕus, i, *m.*, *cheese.*
Cassander, dri, *m.*, *Cassander, king of Macedonia.*
casses, ĭum, *pl. m.*, *nets.*
Cassĭus, ii, *m.*, *Cassius, a Roman.*
Cassivelaunus, i, *m.*, *Cassivelaunus, a British chief.*
castīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I chastise, correct.*
castra, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *a camp.*
cāsus, ūs, *m.*, *chance, accident.*
Cătīlīna, ae, *m.*, *Catiline, a conspirator.*
Cāto, ōnis, *m.*, *Cato, a noble Roman.*
causa, ae, *f.*, *a cause.* In *abl.*, *on account of.*
cautus, a, um, *adj.* and *part.*, *cautious, secured.*
cāvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, *I beware*, with *acc.*; *take heed lest*, with *ne.*
cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *I yield, retire.*
cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, *adj.*, *swift.*
cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I conceal*, with *double accusative.*
celsus, a, um, *adj.*, *lofty, tall.*
census, ūs, *m.*, *a registering, census.* Censum hăbēre, *to take the census.*
centŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a century.*
cĕrăsum, i, *n.*, *a cherry.*
cĕrăsus, i, *f.*, *the cherry-tree.*

Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*, *Cerberus, a three-headed dog that guarded Hades.*
cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *I see, discern.*
certus, a, um, *adj.*, *certain.*
cervix, ĭcis, *f.*, *a neck.*
cervus, i, *m.*, *a stag.*
cētĕri (caet.), cētĕrae, cētĕră, *adj. pl.*, *the rest.*
Chaerĕphōn, ontis, *m.*, *Chaerephon, a disciple of Socrates.*
cĭbus, i, *m.*, *food.*
Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *m.*, *Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator.*
Cimbri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Cimbrians, a formidable Celtic tribe.*
cingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3, *I surround.*
circā, circum, *prep.* with *acc.*, *around.*
circĭtĕr, *prep.* with *acc.*, *about.*
cis, citrā, *prep.* with *acc.*, *on this side of.*
Cisalpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Cisalpine.*
cīvīlis, e, *adj.*, *belonging to a citizen, civil.*
cīvis, is, *com.*, *a citizen.*
cīvĭtas, tātis, *f.*, *the state, citizenship.*
clādes, is, *f.*, *slaughter, disaster.*
clām, *adv.* or *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl.*, *secretly, without the knowledge of.*
clāmor, ōris, *m.*, *a shout.*
clārus, a, um, *adj.*, *clear, renowned.*
classis, is, *f.*, *a fleet.*
claudo, si, sum, 3, *I shut.*
cŏălesco, ŭi, ălĭtum, 3, *v. incep.*, *I grow together, become united.*
coelestis, e, *adj.*, *belonging to the heavens.*
coelum, i, *n.*, *heaven.*
coeno, āvi and ātus sum, 1, *I sup, dine.* See P. L. I., p. 85.
cŏĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg.*, *I join together.*
cŏercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I restrain, curb.*
cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I think, meditate.*
cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *knowledge.*
cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3, *I learn, ascertain.*
cŏhors, tis, *f.*, *a cohort.*

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cŏhortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I encourage.*

collis, is, *m., a hill.*

collŏquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep., I converse.*

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *I cultivate, cherish, dwell.*

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f., a colony.*

cŏlor, ōris, *m., colour.*

cŏlumba, ae, *f., a dove.*

combūro, bussi, bustum, 3, *I burn.*

cŏmes, ĭtis, *com., a companion.*

cōmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I accompany.*

commĕātus, ūs, *m., provisions, supplies.*

commentārĭus, i, *m., a memorandum, commentary.*

commīlĭto, ōnis, *m., fellow-soldier, comrade.*

comminus, *adv., hand-to-hand (of close combat).*

committo, mīsi, missum, 3, *I send together, join (fight) battle.*

commŏdum, i, *n., an advantage.*

communis, e, *adj., common (to several).*

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f., a change.*

compăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I get together.*

compenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *I counterbalance, compensate.*

compĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4, *I ascertain.*

comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3, *I seize.*

concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *I yield, retire.*

concĭo. *See* contio.

concordĭa, ae, *f., union, harmony, unanimity.*

confĕro, tŭli, collātum, conferre, 3, *v. irr., I bring together, betake.*

conficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *I finish, accomplish.*

confīdo, īsus sum, 3, with *dat., I trust.* See P. L. I., p. 85.

confirmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I confirm.*

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2, *v. dep., I confess.*

confŭgio, fūgi, 3, *I flee to.*

conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3, *I fling (together).*

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f., a conspiracy.*

Cŏnon, ōnis, *m., Conon, an Athenian general.*

cōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I attempt.*

conscendo, di, sum, 3, *I mount, go on board (ship).*

conscientĭa, ae, *f., conscience.*

consentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4, *I agree.*

conservo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I preserve, maintain.*

consĭlĭum, i, *n., a plan, counsel.*

constat, stĭtit, 1, *impers. v., it is evident, it is agreed, it is certain.*

constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I settle, determine, resolve.*

consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f., habit.*

consul, ŭlis, *m., a consul.*

consŭlātus, ūs, *m., office of consul, consulate.*

consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3, *I consult.*

consūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *I consume, waste away.*

contemno, tempsi, temptum, 3, *I despise.*

contemplor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I observe carefully, contemplate.*

contendo, di, sum and tum, 3, *I strain, hasten.*

contentus, a, um, *adj., contented.*

contĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *I hold together.*

contĭo, ōnis, *f., a meeting, assembly.*

contĭōnem hăbēre, *to hold an assembly.*

contrā, *prep.* with *acc., against, contrary to.*

contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *I draw together.*

contŭmēlĭa, ae, *f., abuse, insult.*

convĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I assemble.*

convīvium, i, *n., a feast.*

convŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I call together.*

cōpĭa, ae, *f., plenty.*

cōpĭae, ārum, *f. pl., forces.*

cŏr, cordis, *n., the heart.*

cōram, *prep.* with *abl., in the presence of.*

Cŏrinthus, i, *f., Corinth.*

Cornēlĭa, ae, *f., Cornelia, a Roman matron.*

corniger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., horned.*

cornix, ĭcis, *f., a crow.*

cornu, ūs, *n., a horn.*

cōrōna, ae, *f., a crown.*

cōrōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I crown.*

corpus, ŏris, *n., a body.*

corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *I correct.*

corvus, i, *m., a raven.*

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj., of to-morrow.*

crastĭnus dĭes, *to-morrow.*

crĕātor, ōris, *m., a creator.*

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj., credible.*

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *I believe, trust in* (with *dat.*).

crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I create, make.*

Crēta, ae, *f., Crete, an island of Greece.*

crīmen, ĭnis, *n., a charge, accusation.*

Croesus, *m,* i., *Croesus, a king of Lydia.*

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m., torture.*

crūdus, a, um, *adj., raw, unripe.*

crūdēlis, e, *adj., cruel.*

crūs, crūris, *n., a leg.*

culpa, ae, *f., blame, fault.*

cum, *prep.* with *abl., with.*

Cūmae, ārum, *f. pl., Cumae, a city in Campania.*

cŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I heap up, increase.*

cunctus, a, um, *adj., all, all together.*

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f., desire, passion.*

cŭpĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *I desire.*

cūr, *adv., why.*

cūra, ae, *f., care, anxiety.*

Cūrĭa, ae, *f., the Curia, Senate-house.*

cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I take care, pains.*

curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3, *I run.*

currus, ūs, *m., a chariot.*

curso, āvi, ātum, 1, *freq., I run hither and thither.*

cursus, ūs, *m., running.*

curvus, a, um, *adj., curved.*

custōdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I guard, keep guard.*

custos, custōdis, *c., a guardian.*

Cyprus, i, *f., Cyprus, an island off Cilicia.*

D

Dārĭus, i, *m., Darius, a king of Persia.*

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dē, *prep.* with *abl., down from, from, concerning.*
dēa, ae, *f., a goddess.*
dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I owe, ought.*
dēbĭlis, e, *adj., feeble.*
dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *I decree, decide.*
dēcĕt, dĕcŭit, dĕcĕrĕ, 2, *impers. v., it is seemly, becoming.*
dēcĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I deceive.*
dēcus, ŏris, *n., an ornament.*
dēdĕcĕt, dĕcŭit, dĕcĕre, 2, *v. impers., it is unseemly, unbecoming.*
dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f., surrender.*
dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3, *I draw down, conduct.*
dēdūcĕre cŏlōnĭam, *to plant a colony.*
dēfendo, di, sum, 3, *I defend.*
dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. irreg.,* with *dat.* or *ad, I deliver over to, report.*
dēflāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *to be burnt down.*
dējĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3, *I cast down.*
dēlecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I delight, amuse.*
dēlectus, ūs, *m., a levy.*
dēlĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *I destroy.*
Dēlŏs, i, *f., Delos, an island of Greece.*
Delphi, ōrum, *m. pl., Delphi, a city in Greece.*
Dēmosthĕnēs, is, *m., Demosthenes, the famous Athenian orator.*
dēmum, *adv., indeed.*
densus, a, um, *adj., dense, thick.*
dēplōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I lament over, deplore.*
dēsĕro, ŭi, tum, 3, *I abandon.*
dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f., despair.*
despĭcĭo, exi, ctum, ĕre, 3, *I look down on, disdain.*
dēsum, fŭi, esse, with *dat., I am wanting.*
dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, *I discover, reveal.*
dēterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I frighten, deter.*
detrăho, xi, ctum, 3, *I drag down.*
Dĕus, i, *m., God.*

dextra *or* **dextĕra,** ae, *f., the right hand.*
Dĭāna, ae, *f., Diana, a goddess.*
dĭco, dixi, dictum, 3, *I say, speak.*
dĭes festus, *a festal day, holiday, festival.*
differo, distŭli, dĭlātum, differre, *v. irr., I put off, delay.*
difficilis, e, *adj., difficult.*
difficultas, ātis, *f., difficulty.*
diffīdo, fīsus sum, 3, with *dat., I distrust.* See P. L. 1., p. 85.
dĭgĭtus, i, *m., a finger.*
dignus, a, um, *adj.,* with *abl., worthy.*
diligens, ntis, *adj., diligent, careful.*
dīligenter, *adv., carefully.*
diligentĭa, ae, *f., diligence.*
diligentissĭmē, *adv., most carefully.*
dīlĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3, *I esteem, love.*
dīmĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I fight (a battle).*
dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *I let go, dismiss.*
Dĭŏnȳsĭus, ii, *m., Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse.*
dīrĭpĭo, rīpŭi, reptum, 3, *I plunder, pillage.*
discĭpŭlus, i, *m., a pupil, scholar.*
disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *I learn.*
displĭcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (with *dat.*), 2, *I displease.*
dispŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I argue, discuss.*
dissĭmĭlis, e, *adj., unlike.* See P. L. 1., p. 25.
dĭū, *adv., a long time.*
dĭūtĭus, *adv., longer.*
dīvello, li, vulsum, 3, *I tear asunder.*
dīversĭtas, ātis, *f., difference.*
dīves, ĭtis, *adj., rich.*
dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3, *I divide, separate.*
dīvīnus, a, um, *adj., belonging to the Gods, divine.*
Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, *m., Diviticacus, a Gaul.*
dīvĭtĭae, ārum, *f. pl., riches.*
do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1, *I give.*
dŏcĕo, ŭi, ctum, 2, *I teach.*
doctor, ōris, *m., a teacher.*

doctrīna, ae, *f., knowledge, doctrine.*
doctus, a, um, *adj., learned.*
dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I grieve, grieve for, deplore.*
dŏlor, ōris, *m., pain, grief.*
dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n., an abode.*
dŏmĭna, ae, *f., a mistress.*
dŏmĭnātus, ūs, *m., rule, sovereignty.*
dŏmĭnus, i, *m., a lord, master.*
dŏmŭs, ūs, *f., a house;* dŏmi, *at home.*
dōnum, i, *n., a gift.*
dormĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I sleep.*
dorsum, i, *n., the back.*
dos, tis, *f., a dowry.*
Drŭĭdes, um, *m. pl., the Druids.*
dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f., hesitation.*
dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I doubt.*
dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj., doubtful.*
dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *I lead;* ducere uxorem, *to marry a wife.*
dulcis, e, *adj., sweet.*
dum, *adv., while.*
dūrus, a, um, *adj., hard.*
dux, dūcis, *com., a leader, general.*
Dyrrăchĭum, ii, *n., Dyrrachium, a town in Epirus.*

E

ē, ex, *prep.* with *abl., out of, from.*
ĕbur, ŏris, *n., ivory.*
ēdisco, dĭdĭci, *no supine,* 3, *I learn by heart.*
ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, *I eat.*
ēdūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I educate.*
ēdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *I lead out.*
effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, 3, *v. irr., I carry out.*
effĭoresco, flōrŭi, 3, *I blossom forth.*
effŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, *I dig out* or *up.*
ĕgŏ, mĕi, *pers. pron., I.*
ēgrĕgĭe, *adv., excellently.*
ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj., excellent, eminent.*
ējĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3, *I cast forth.*

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ELEGANS.

ēlĕgans, antis, *adj., elegant, exquisite.*
ēlĕphantus, i, *m., an elephant.*
ēlŏquens, entis, *adj., eloquent.*
ēmendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I improve.*
ēmigro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I depart from.*
ēmĭnus, *adv., from a distance.*
ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *I buy.*
ēnarro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I relate.*
Endўmĭon, ōnis, *m., Endymion, a Carian youth.*
ēnim, *conj., for.*
ēnītor, nīsus or nixus, 3, *v. dep., I strive hard.*
ĕo, *adv., by so much, so.*
ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. n. irreg., I go.* See P. L. I., p. 82.
Ĕpămīnondas, ae, *m., Epaminondas, a famous Theban.*
ĕpistŏla, ae, *f., a letter.*
ĕpŭlae, ārum, *f. pl., a banquet.*
ĕques, ĭtis, *m., a horse-soldier.*
ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m., cavalry.*
ĕquus, i, *m., a horse.*
ergā, *prep.* with *acc., towards (only of the feelings).*
ērĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3, *I snatch away, deliver.*
erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I err, make a mistake.*
ērŭdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *I train up, educate.*
ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj., trained, educated.*
ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f., a sally.*
ēsŭrĭo, *no perf.,* ītum, 4, *v. desid., I desire to eat, am hungry.*
ĕtiam, *conj., also, even.*
Eurĭpĭdes, is, *m., Euripides, an Athenian tragic poet.*
Eurōpa, ae, *f., Europe.*
ēvādo, si, sum, 3, *I escape* (with *ex*).
ēvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I happen.*
ēverto, ti, sum, 3, *I overthrow, subvert.*
ex or **ē,** *prep.* with *abl., out of, from.*
excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *I go out, depart from.*
exclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I cry out.*

FALLO.

excŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *I cultivate carefully.*
exemplum, i, *n., an example.*
exĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I go out.*
exercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I exercise.*
exercĭtus, ūs, *m., an army.*
exhaurĭo, si, stum, 4, *I exhaust.*
exhĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I cheer.*
exsĭlĭum, ii, *n., banishment, exile.*
exordĭor, orsus, 4, *v. dep., I begin.*
expello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *I drive out.*
expergiscor, perrectus, 3, *v. dep., I wake up.*
expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f., trial, experience.*
expĕrĭor, pertus, 4, *v. dep., I try, experience.*
expōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *I put forth, disembark* (*troops*).
expugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I take by storm.*
exsĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep., I accomplish, perform.*
exspectātĭo, ōnis, *f., expectation.*
exstinguo, xi, ctum, 3, *I destroy.*
exstrŭo, struxi, structum, 3, *I heap up.*
exsul, ŭlis, *c., an exile.*
exterus, a, um, *adj., outside, comp.* extĕrĭor, *sup.* extrēmus, extĭmus.
extrā, *prep.* with *acc., outside of.*

F

Făbĭus, ii, *m., a Roman name.*
Fabrĭcĭus, ii, *m., Fabricius, a noble Roman.*
fābŭla, ae, *f., a fable, story.*
făcies, ēi, *f., countenance.*
făcĭlĕ, *adv., easily.*
făcilis, e, *adj., easy.*
făcinus, ŏris, *n., a bold act, daring deed, crime.*
făcio, fēci, factum, făcĕrĕ, 3, *I make.*
fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3, *I deceive.*

FLUCTUS.

falsus, a, um, *adj., false.*
falx, cis, *f., a sickle.*
fāmes, is, *f., hunger.*
fascis, is, *m., a bundle (in pl.,* fasces, *a bundle of rods which a lictor carried).*
fātĕor, fassus, 2, *v. dep., I confess.*
fauces (faux), ium, *f. pl., throat, pass.*
fax, făcis, *f., a torch.*
fĕcundus, a, um, *adj., fertile, fruitful.*
fēlĭcĭtĕr, *adv., luckily.*
fēlix, ĭcis, *adj., fortunate, successful.*
fēmĭna, ae, *f., a woman.*
fĕrē, *adv., almost, nearly, commonly.*
fĕriae, ārum, *f. pl., holidays.*
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irreg., I bear, carry, endure.*
fĕrox, ōcis, *adj., fierce, spirited.*
ferrum, i, *n., iron.*
fĕrus, a, um, *adj., fierce.*
fervĭdus, a, um, *adj., hot.*
festus, a, um, *adj., festal.*
festus dĭes, *a holiday.*
fĭcus, ūs, *f., a fig, fig-tree.*
fĭdēlis, e, *adj., faithful.*
fĭdes, ēi, *f., faith, fidelity.*
fīdo, fīsus sum, 3, *v. n.* (usu. with *dat.*), *I trust.* See P. L. I., p. 85.
fīdus, a, um, *adj., faithful.*
fĭlĭa, ae, *f., a daughter.*
fĭlĭus, ii, *m., a son.*
fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *I frame, feign, invent.*
fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I limit, put an end to.*
fīnis, is, *m., end, limit* (in pl. *territories*).
fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj., neighbouring.*
fīnītus, a, um, *part., finished.*
fĭo, factus sum, fĭĕrī, 3, *v. irr., I become, am made.*
firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f., strength.*
firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I strengthen, make strong.*
firmus, a, um, *adj., strong.*
flĕo, flēvi, flētum, 2, *I weep.*
flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I blow.*
flōrens, ntis, *adj., flourishing.*
flōrĕo, ŭi, 2, *I bloom, flourish.*
flōs, ōris, *m., a flower.*
fluctus, ūs, *m., a wave.*

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flūmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *a current, river.*
flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, 3, *I flow.*
flŭvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a river.*
fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3, *I dig.*
foedus, ĕris, *n.*, *a treaty.*
fŏlĭum, i, *n.*, *a leaf.*
fons, ntis, *m.*, *a fountain.*
fortĕ, *adv.*, *by chance.*
fortis, e, *adj.*, *strong, brave.*
fortissĭmē, *adv.*, *very bravely.*
fortĭtĕr, *adv.*, *bravely.*
fortūna, ae, *f.*, *fortune.*
fōrum, i, *n.*, *market-place, forum.*
fossa, ae, *f.*, *a ditch.*
frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, *I break, diminish.*
frāter, tris, *m.*, *a brother.*
fraus, fraudis, *f.*, *dishonesty.*
frētus, a, um, *adj.* (with *abl.*), *relying on.*
frīgus, ŏris, *n.*, *cold.*
frons, ntis, *f.*, *the forehead, brow.*
fructus, ūs, *m.*, *fruit.*
frūges, um, *f. pl.*, *fruits, a crop.*
frūmentum, i, *n.*, *corn.*
frŭor, frŭĭtus and fructus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I enjoy.*
frustrā, *adv.*, *in vain.*
fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3, *I flee, escape.*
fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I put to flight.*
fulgĕo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, *I shine.*
fulgŭr, ŭris, *n.*, *lightning.*
fungor, functus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I discharge.*
fūnis, is, *usu. m.*, *a rope.*
fūnus, ĕris, *n.*, *a funeral.*
fūr, fūris, *m.*, *a thief.*
fŭror, ōris, *m.*, *madness.*

G

Gallĭa, ae, *f.*, *Gaul.*
Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Gaul, Gallic.*
gallus, i, *m.*, *a cock.*
garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *noisy, chattering.*
gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre, 2, *v. n.*, *I rejoice.* See P. L. I., p. 85.
gaudĭum, ii, *n.*, *joy.*

gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *cold.*
gĕner, ĕri, *m.*, *a son-in-law.*
gĕnu, ūs, *n.*, *a knee.*
gĕnus, ĕris, *n.*, *a race, class.*
Germāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Germans.*
gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *I carry on, wage (war).*
glăcies, ēi, *f.*, *ice.*
glădĭātor, ōris, *m.*, *a gladiator.*
glădĭus, ii, *m.*, *a sword.*
glans, dis, *f.*, *an acorn.*
glōrĭa, ae, *f.*, *glory.*
glōrĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I boast, brag.*
gnāvĭtĕr, *adv.*, *actively, vigorously.*
Gracchus, i, *m.*, *Gracchus, a noble Roman.*
grăcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *thin, slender.*
grădus, ūs, *m.*, *a step.*
Graecĭa, ae, *f.*, *Greece.*
Graecus, a, um, *adj.*, *Grecian, Greek.*
grāmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *grass.*
grandĭnat, 1, *v. impers.*, *it hails.*
grātĭā, *abl. sing.*, *for the sake of.*
grātus, a, um, *adj.*, *pleasing.*
grăvis, e, *adj.*, *heavy, severe.*
grăvĭtĕr, *adv.*, *heavily, severely, grievously.*
gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I taste.*

H

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I have.*
hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I dwell.*
Hannĭbal, ălis, *m.*, *Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general.*
Hanno, ōnis, *m.*, *Hanno, a Carthaginian.*
Hasdrŭbal, ălis, *m.*, *Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal.*
hasta, ae, *f.*, *a spear.*
haud, *adv.*, *not.*
Hellespontus, i, *m.*, *the Hellespont (now the Dardanelles).*
Helvētĭa, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Helvetii (in Switzerland).*

Helvētĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Helvetian.*
herba, ae, *f.*, *grass, herbage.*
hēres, ēdis, *c.*, *an heir.*
hĕrī, *adv.*, *yesterday.*
hĭberna, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *winter quarters.*
hĭbernus, a, um, *adj.*, *of winter, wintry.*
hic, haec, hoc, *demonst. pron.*, *this (near me), pl. these.*
hĭĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I winter.*
hĭems, hĭĕmis, *f.*, *winter.*
hĭlăris, e, *adj.*, *cheerful.*
hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a swallow.*
Hispānĭa, ae, *f.*, *Spain.*
Hŏmērus, i, *m.*, *Homer, a Greek poet.*
hŏmo, ĭnis, *com.*, *a man, woman.*
hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*, *honourable.*
hŏnor, ōris, *m.*, *an honour.*
hōra, ae, *f.*, *an hour.*
Hōrātĭus, ii, *m.*, *Horatius, a Roman poet.*
hortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I urge, exhort, encourage.*
hortus, i, *m.*, *a garden.*
hostĭa, ae, *f.*, *a victim.*
hostis, is, *com.*, *an enemy, public enemy.*
hūc, *adv.*, *hither.*
hūmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *human.*
hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *low.* See P. L. I., p. 25.

I

ĭbĭ, *adv.*, *there.*
ĭdem, eădem, ĭdem, *pron.*, *the same.*
ignāvē, *adv.*, *indolently.*
ignāvĭa, ae, *f.*, *cowardice.*
ignāvus, a, um, *adj.*, *cowardly, inactive.*
ignĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *fiery, made of fire.*
ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *ignorance.*
illĕ, a, ud, *demonst. pron.*, *that, that yonder.*
illustris, e, *adj.*, *distinguished.*
ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a likeness, portrait, image.*
ĭmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I imitate.*
immĕmor, ŏris, *adj.*, *unmindful.*

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immŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I sacrifice.*
immortālis, e, *adj., immortal.*
immortālĭtas, ātis, *f., immortality.*
impĕdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, *I hinder, entangle.*
impĕrātor, ōris, *m., a military commander, a general.*
impĕrītus, a, um, *adj., unskilful.*
impĕrium, ii, *n., empire.*
impĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, with *dat., I command.*
impĕtus, ūs, *m., an attack, onset.*
impransus, a, um, *adj., unbreakfasted.*
improbus, a, um, *adj., dishonest, wicked.*
imprūdentĭa, ae, *f., ignorance, imprudence.*
In, *prep.* with *acc., into;* with *abl., in.*
incendĭum, ii, *n., a fire, conflagration.*
incendo, di, sum, 3, *I set fire to, burn.*
incertus, a, um, *adj., uncertain.*
incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3, *I fall in, upon.*
incĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I begin.*
incŏla, ae, *com., an inhabitant.*
incommŏdum, i, *n., inconvenience, misfortune.*
incūso, āvi, ātum, 1, *I accuse, find fault with.*
index, ĭcis, *c., an informer.*
Indi, ōrum, *m. pl., Indians, people of India.*
indĭco, xi, ctum, 3, *I declare, proclaim;* indicere bellum, *to declare war.*
indoctus, a, um, *adj., unlearned.*
indŏles, is, *f., natural abilities, disposition.*
indulgĕo, dulsi, dultum, 2, with *dat., I indulge.*
Indus, i, *m., Indus, a river of India.*
industrĭus, a, um, *adj., industrious, busy.*
Ineo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I go into, enter.*
Inermis, e, *adj., unarmed.*
Iners, tis, *adj., helpless, sluggish.*
infāmĭa, ae, *f., ill-fame, infamy.*

infāmis, e, *adj., infamous.*
infectus, a, um, *adj., undone.*
infēlix, ĭcis, *adj., unhappy, unfortunate.*
inferĭor, ĭus, *comp. of* infĕrus, *adj., lower, inferior.*
infĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, 3, *v. irr., I carry into;* bellum inf., *to wage war.*
infĕrus, a, um, *adj., lower, comp.* infĕrĭor, *sup.* infĭmus *or* īmus.
infīnītus, a, um, *adj., unbounded, infinite.*
infirmĭtas, ātis, *f., weakness.*
infirmus, a, um, *adj., weak, infirm, feeble.*
infrā, *prep.* with *acc., below.*
infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *I break, impair.*
ingĕnĭum, i, *n., ability, genius.*
ingens, entis, *adj., immense.*
ingrĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3, *v. dep., I enter.*
Inimīcĭtĭa, ae, *f., enmity.*
Inimīcus, a, um, *adj., unfriendly.*
Initĭum, ii, *n., a beginning.*
injūrĭa, ae, *f., wrong, injury.*
injustē, *adv., unjustly.*
injustus, a, um, *adj., unjust.*
innūmĕrus, a, um, *adj., innumerable.*
Inops, ŏpis, *adj., destitute.*
insectum, i, *n., an insect.*
insĭdĭae, ārum, *f. pl., ambush, ambuscade.*
instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I appoint, institute.*
instĭtūtum, i, *n., practice, institution.*
instrūmentum, i, *n., an instrument.*
instrŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *I arrange, draw up in order.*
insŭla, ae, *f., an island.*
insum, fŭi, esse, *v. irr.,* with *dat., I am in* or *upon.*
intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3, *I understand.*
intĕr, *prep.* with *acc., between, among.*
intercŭdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, *I shut off, intercept.*
intĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *I perish.*
interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *I put to death, kill.*

interĭor, ĭus, *comp. adj., inner, interior.* See P. L. I., p. 26.
intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m., destruction.*
interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I question.*
intersum, fŭi, esse, *v. irreg.,* with *dat., I am among.*
intrā, *prep.* with *acc., inside of, within.*
intro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I enter.*
introĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I go into, enter.*
intŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2, *v. dep., I look upon, into.*
intŭmesco, ŭi, 3, *v. incep., I swell.*
investĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I search into, investigate.*
invĭdĭa, ae, *f., envy, ill-will.*
ipse, a, um, *pron., self, himself, herself, itself.*
Ira, ae, *f., anger.*
irascor, irātus, 3, *v. dep., I am angry.*
is, ea, id, *pron., he, she, it, that.*
Issus, i, *f., Issus, a town in Cilicia.*
istĕ, ista, istūd, *demonst. pron., that (near you), pl. those.*
istūc, *adv., to-that-place, thither (where you are).*
ĭtă, *adv., in that way, thus.*
Ĭtălĭa, ae, *f., Italy.*
Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n., a journey.*

J

jăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I lie.*
jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, 3, *I throw.*
jam, *adv., now, already.*
jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2, *I order, bid.*
jūcundus, a, um, *adj., pleasant.*
jūcundē, *adv., delightfully, pleasantly.*
jūdex, ĭcis, *com., a judge.*
jūdĭcium, ii, *n., judgment.*
jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I judge.*
jūgĕrum, i, *n., an acre.*
jūgum, i, *n., a yoke;* sub jŭgum mittĕre, *to cause to pass under the yoke.*

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jungo, junxi, junctum, 3, *I join.*
Jūno, ōnis, *f.*, *Juno, a goddess.*
Jūpĭter, Jŏvis, *m.*, *Jupiter, a god.*
jurgĭum, i, *n.*, *a quarrel.*
jūro, āvi or ātus sum, 1, *I swear.* See P. L. I., p. 85.
jūs, jūris, *n.*, *right, law.*
jusjūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, *n.*, *an oath.*
justē, *adv.*, *justly.*
justĭtĭa, ae, *f.*, *justice.*
justŭs, a, um, *adj.*, *just.*
jŭvĕnis, is, *com.*, *a young man* or *woman; prop. an adj., young, comp.* jūnior (nātu mĭnor), *sup.* nātu mĭnĭmus.
jŭventŭs, ūtis, *f.*, *youth.*
jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, *I delight, assist.*
juxtā, *prep.* with *acc.*, *near, hard by, next to.*

L

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m.*, *Labienus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.*
lăbŏr, ōris, *m.*, *labour, hardship.*
lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I glide, pass away, fall.*
lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I am in danger.*
lac, lactis, *n.*, *milk.*
Lăcĕdaemon, ŏnis, *f.*, *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta.*
Lăcĕdaemŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *the Lacedaemonians.*
lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *torn.*
lăcĭo, lăcĕre, 3, *I draw, entice* (rare). See P. L. I., p. 120.
lăcus, ūs, *m.*, *a lake.*
Laeca, ae, *m.*, *Laeca, a Roman.*
laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.*, *joy.*
laetus, a, um, *adj.*, *joyful.*
lampas, ădis (*acc.* a *or* em, *acc. pl.* ăs), *f.*, *a torch.*
lăpis, ĭdis, *m.*, *a stone.*
lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *of stone.*
largĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, with *dat.*, *I bestow.*
lātē, *adv.*, *widely, wide.*
Lātīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Latin.*
Lātōna, ae, *f.*, *Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.*
latro, ōnis, *m.*, *a robber.*

lātus, ĕris, *n.*, *a side, flank.*
lātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wide, broad.*
laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I praise.*
laurus, i (*sometimes* ūs), *f.*, *laurel.*
laus, laudis, *f.*, *praise.*
lēgātus, i, *m.*, *ambassador, envoy, lieutenant.*
lĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a legion.*
lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *I gather, read.*
lĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a lion.*
Lĕōnĭdas, ae, *m.*, *Leonidas, a king of Sparta.*
lĕpus, ŏris, *m.*, *a hare.*
Lesbus, i, *f.*, *Lesbos, an island off Asia Minor.*
lĕvis, e, *adj.*, *light.*
lex, lēgis, *f.*, *a law.*
lĭber, bri, *m.*, *a book.*
lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *free.*
lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj.*, *liberal, free.*
lĭbĕrē, *adv.*, *freely.*
lĭbĕri, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *children.*
lĭbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I free, deliver* (with *abl.* of thing from which one is delivered).
lĭbertas, ātis, *f.*, *freedom, liberty.*
lĭbet, lĭbŭit and lĭbĭtum est, lĭbēre, 2, *v. impers.*, with *dat.*, *it pleases.*
Lĭbўa, ae, *f.*, *Africa.*
lĭcet, lĭcŭit and lĭcĭtum est, lĭcēre, 2, *v. impers.*, with *dat.*, *it is lawful, allowed.*
lictor, ōris, *m.*, *a lictor.*
lĭgo, ōnis, *m.*, *a hoe.*
lingua, ae, *f.*, *tongue, language.*
lĭquet, lĭquēre, 2, *v. impers.*, with *dat.*, *it is clear, evident.*
lĭtĕra, ae, *f.*, *a letter of the alphabet.*
lĭtĕrae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *letters, learning;* also *an epistle, letter.*
lĭtus, ŏris, *n.*, *a shore.*
Lĭvius, ii, *m.*, *Livy, a Roman historian.*
lŏcus, i, *m.*, *a place* (*in pl.* lŏci, *single places;* lŏcă, *places connected with one another, regions*).
longē, *adv.*, *far, far off.*
longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *length, distance.*

longinquus, a, um, *adj.*, *long, distant.*
longĭus, *adv.*, *comp. of* longē, *farther, too far.*
longus, a, um, *adj.*, *long.*
lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I speak.*
Lūcĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *Luceria, a town in Apulia.*
lūcescit (illuxit), lūcescĕre, 3, *v. impers.*, *it becomes light.*
Lūcĭus, ii, *n.*, *Lucius, a Roman fore-name.*
Lūcrētĭus, ii, *m.*, *Lucretius, a Roman poet.*
lūdi, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *games.*
lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, *I play.*
lūdus, i, *m.*, *play, game, school.*
lūna, ae, *f.*, *the moon.*
lŭpus, i, *m.*, *a wolf.*
luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a nightingale.*
Lūsĭtāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *the Lusitani.*
lux, lūcis, *f.*, *light.*
luxŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, *luxury.*
Lўcurgus, i, *m.*, *Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.*

M

Măcĕdo, ŏnis, *m.*, *a Macedonian.*
Măcĕdŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, *Macedonia.*
măgis, *adv.* (*sup.* maxĭmē), *rather, in a higher degree.*
măgister, tri, *m.*, *a master, teacher.*
măgistrātus, ūs, *m.*, *a magistrate.*
magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *magnificent.*
magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *size.*
magnŏpĕrĕ, *adv.*, *greatly, earnestly.* [*loud.*
magnus, a, um, *adj.*, *great,*
mājōres, um, *m. pl.*, *ancestors.*
mălĕ, *adv.*, *comp.* pējus, *sup.* pessĭmē, *badly, ill.*
mălĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *ill-wishing, malevolent.*
mălo, mālŭi, malle, *irr. v.*, *I am more willing, I prefer, had rather.*
mălum, i, *n.*, *an evil.*
mālum, i, *n.*, *an apple.*
mālus, i, *f.*, *an apple-tree.*

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MALUS.

mălus, a, um, *adj., bad, wicked, evil.*
mandātum, i, *n., a charge, commission.*
mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2, *I remain.*
mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj., evident, manifest.*
mănĭpŭlus, i, *m., a maniple.*
mānus, ūs, *f., a hand.*
Mărăthon, ōnis, *f., Marathon, a plain near Athens.*
mărĕ, is, *n., the sea.*
margărīta, ae, *f., a pearl.*
mărīnus, a, um, *adj., of the sea.*
mărītus, i, *m., a husband.*
Mărĭus, ii, *m., Marius, a Roman general.*
marmor, ŏris, *n., marble.*
Martĭus, i, *m., March.*
māter, tris, *f., a mother.*
mātūrus, a, um, *adj., ripe.*
Maxĭmus, i, *m., Maximus (the greatest), a surname of Fabius.*
mĕdĕor, *no perf.*, 2, *v. dep.*, with *dat., I heal, remedy.*
mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f., the art of healing, medicine.*
mĕdĭcus, i, *m., a physician.*
mĕdĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I meditate on, study.*
mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj., middle.*
membrāna, ae, *f., thin skin, membrane.*
mĕmor, ŏris, *adj., mindful.*
mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj., to be remembered, memorable.*
mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f., memory.*
Mĕnāpĭi, ōrum, *m. pl., Menapii, a Gallic tribe.*
mendācĭum, i, *n., a lie.*
mendax, ācis, *adj.* and *subst., lying, false, a liar.*
mens, mentis, *f., mind.*
mensa, ae, *f., a table.*
mensis, is, *m., a month.*
mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep., I lie, tell a lie.*
merces, ēdis, *f., pay, wages.*
Mercŭrĭus, ĭi, *m., Mercury, a god.*
mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I deserve.* Also mĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*
mĕrĭdĭes, ēi, *m., mid-day, noon.*
mĕtallum, i, *n., a metal.*
mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep., I measure, give out (by measure).*

MOTUS.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I fear.*
mĕtus, ūs, *m., fear.*
mĕus, a, um, *poss. pron., my, mine. Voc. sing.* mī.
migro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I migrate, depart.*
mīles, mīlĭtis, *m., a soldier.*
mĭnae, ārum, *f. pl., threats.*
Mĭnerva, ae, *f., Minerva.*
mĭnĭmē, *adv., in the least degree.*
mĭnister, tri, *m., a servant.*
mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I diminish.*
mīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I wonder at, admire.*
mīrus, a, um, *adj., wonderful.*
mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., wretched.*
mĭsĕrĕor, rtus or ĭtus, 2, *v. dep., I pity, have pity on.*
mĭsĕret, ŭit & mĭsĕrĭtum est, mĭsĕrēre, *v. impers., it excites pity.*
mītis, e, *adj., mild.*
mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *I send;* mittĕre sub jŭgum, *to cause to pass under the yoke.*
mōbĭlis, e, *adj., changeable, fickle.*
mŏdŏ, *adv., just now;* mŏdŏ —mŏdŏ, *at one moment — at another.*
mŏdus, i, *m., a measure, manner.*
moenĭa, ĭum, *n. pl., fortifications.*
mōlestus, a, um, *adj., troublesome.*
mollĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I soften, assuage.*
mollis, e, *adj., soft, mellow.*
mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I advise, warn.*
mons, tis, *m., a mountain.*
mŏnŭmentum, i, *n., a monument.*
morbus, i, *m., a disease.*
mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3, *v. dep., I die (fut. part.* mŏrĭtūrus, *about to die).*
mŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I tarry.*
mors, tis, *f., death.*
mortālis, e, *adj., mortal.*
mortŭus, a, um, *adj., dead.*
mōs, mōris, *m., manner, custom.*
mōtus, ūs, *m., motion, movement.*
mōtus terrae, *an earthquake.*

NEGOTIUM.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *I move, disturb, trouble.*
mox, *adv., soon, shortly.*
mŭlier, ĕris, *f., a woman, wife.*
multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f., a multitude.*
multo (*or* mulcto), āvi, ātum, 1, with *abl., I punish.*
multum, *adv., much, comp.* plus, *sup.* plūrĭmum.
multus, a, um, *adj., much, many.*
mundus, i, *m., the world.*
mūnīmentum, i, *n., a fortification.*
mūnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I fortify.*
mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f., fortification.*
mūnus, ĕris, *n., a gift, duty, function.*
mūrus, i, *m., a wall.*
Mūsa, ae, *f., a Muse (the nine Muses were goddesses of music and poetry).*
musca, ae, *f., a fly.*
mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I change.*

N

nanciscor, nactus, 3, *v. dep., I obtain (by chance), light upon.*
narro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I relate.*
nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep., I am born.*
nātūra, ae, *f., nature.*
nātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj., born, aged.*
nauta, ae, *m., a sailor.*
nāvālis, e, *adj., naval.*
nāvis, is, *f., a ship.*
nē, *conj., not, lest, that not.* See P. L. I., pp. 47, 97.
nec, nĕquĕ, *conj., neither, nor.*
nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj., necessary, needful.*
nĕcesse, *neut. adj., necessary.*
nĕco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I kill (with poison or hunger, not usu. with a weapon).*
nĕfās, *indecl. n., wickedness, impiety.*
neglĭgenter, *adv., carelessly.*
nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I deny.*
nĕgōtĭum, ii, *n., business.*

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nēmo, ĭnis, *com., nobody.*
Neptūnus, i, *m., Neptune, the god of the sea.*
nēquam, *indecl. adj., comp.* nēquĭor, *sup.* nēquissĭmus, *worthless.*
nĕquĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4, *I am unable, cannot.*
Nĕro, ōnis, *m., Nero, a Roman emperor.*
Nervĭi, ōrum, *m. pl., the Nervii, a Gallic tribe.*
nescĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *I am ignorant of.*
neuter, tra, trum, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭūs, *dat.* ī), *neither of two.*
nēve, *conj., and that not, and not, nor.*
nĭdus, i, *m., a nest.*
niger, gra, grum, *adj., black.*
nihil, *indecl. n., nothing.*
Nīlus, i, *m., the Nile, a river in Egypt.*
nĭmis, *adv., too, too much.*
ningit, ninxit, ningĕre, 3, *v. impers., it snows.*
nisi, *conj., unless, except.*
nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3, *v. dep., I depend on, strive.*
nix, nĭvis, *f., snow.*
nōbĭlis, e, *adj., distinguished, noble, celebrated.*
nŏcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat., I hurt, harm.*
nocturnus, a, um, *adj., of night, nightly.*
nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, *v. irreg., I am unwilling, I do not wish.*
nōmen, ĭnis, *n., a name.*
nōn, *adv., not.*
nondum, *adv., not yet.*
nonnullus, a, um, *adj., some.*
nonnunquam, *adv., sometimes.*
noster, tra, trum, *poss. pron., our, ours.*
nōtus, a, um, *adj., known.*
Nŏvember, bris, *adj.* (understand *mensis*), *November.*
nŏvus, a, um, *adj., new.*
nox, noctis, *f., night.*
noxĭus, a, um, *adj., hurtful, injurious, guilty.*
nūbes, is, *f., a cloud.*
nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *I veil,* esp. (*of a woman*), *I marry* (with *dat.*).
nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭūs, *dat.* ī), *none.*
nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I count.*
nūmĕrus, i, *m., a number.*

nunc, *adv., now.*
nunquam, *adv., never.*
nuntĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I announce.*
nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I nourish, nurture.*

O

ŏb, *prep.* with *acc., on account of.*
ŏbēdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, with *dat., I obey.*
ŏbĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I meet,* esp. *meet death, I die.*
obliquē, *adv., obliquely.*
obliquus, a, um, *adj., sideways, oblique.*
oblīviscor, lītus, 3, *v. dep., I forget.*
obscūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I darken, obscure.*
observo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I observe, respect.*
obses, ĭdis, *com., a hostage.*
obsĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *I blockade, lay siege to.*
obsĭdio, ōnis, *f., a siege, blockade.*
obsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1, with *dat., I oppose, prevent.*
obsum, obfŭi or offŭi, ŏbesse, *v. irreg.,* with *dat., I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.*
obtempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I obey, comply with.*
occāsus, ūs, *m., the setting,* esp. *of heavenly bodies.*
occĭdens, tis, *m., the west, the setting sun.*
occīdo, ĭdi, īsum, 3, *I slay, kill.*
occŭpātus, a, um, *adj., engaged, busy.*
occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I seize upon.*
ōcĕănus, i, *m., the ocean.*
ŏcŭlus, i, *m., an eye.*
ŏdĭum, ii, *n., hatred.*
ŏdor, ōris, *m., a smell, scent.*
offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, 3, *v. irr., I present.*
officium, i, *n., duty, obligation.*
ōlim, *adv., formerly, once upon a time.*
ŏlor, ōris, *m., a swan.*
ōmen, ĭnis, *n., an omen.*
omnis, e, *adj., all, every.*

ŏnus, ĕris, *n., a load, burden.*
ŏpĕra, ae, *f., pains, labour.*
ŏpĕram dăre, *to devote oneself.*
ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c., an artisan, worker.*
ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f., opinion.*
ŏportet, ŭit, 2, *v. impers., it behoves, is necessary.*
oppĕrior, rītus or rtus, 4, *v. dep., I await.*
oppĭdum, i, *n., a town.*
oppōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *I set against, oppose.*
opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *I press upon, overwhelm.*
oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I attack, assault.*
opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I wish, desire.*
ŏpŭlentus, a, um, *adj., wealthy.*
ŏpus, ĕris, *n., a work.*
opus, *n.* and *adj., indecl.,* with *abl., need, necessity; necessary.*
ōra, ae, *f., the coast.*
ōrăcŭlum, i, *n., an oracle.*
ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f., an oration, speech.*
ōrātor, ōris, *m., an orator.*
orbis, is, *m., a circle.*
orbis terrārum, *the world.*
ordĭor, orsus, 4, *v. dep., I begin.*
Orgĕtŏrix, īgis, *m., Orgetorix, a Helvetian chief.*
ŏrĭor, ortus, ŏrīri, 4, *v. dep., I rise.* See P. L. I., p. 122.
orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I adorn.*
ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I entreat, pray.*
ortus, ūs, *m., the rising,* esp. *of heavenly bodies.*
ōs, ōris, *n., a mouth.*
ŏs, ossis, *n., a bone.*
ōtium, i, *n., leisure, rest.*
ŏvile, is, *n., a sheep-fold.*
ŏvis, is, *f., a sheep.*
ŏvum, i, *n., an egg.*

P

pābŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I forage.*
pallĭdus, a, um, *adj., pale.*
pallium, ii, *n., a cloak.*
pălus, ūdis, *f., a marsh, swamp.*
părātus, a, um, *adj., prepared, ready.*

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parco, pĕperci, parsum, 3, with *dat., I spare.*
părens, entis, *c., a parent.*
părĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat., I obey.*
părĭo, pĕpĕri and partum, 3, *I bring forth. Fut. part.* părĭtūrus.
păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I prepare, get, gain.*
pars, tis, *f., a part.*
partĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep., I share, divide.*
parvus, a, um, *adj., small, little.*
passer, ĕris, *m., a sparrow.*
passus, ūs, *m., a pace (about 5 feet).*
pastor, ōris, *m., a shepherd.*
păter, tris, *m., a father.*
pătienter, *adv., patiently.*
pătior, passus, 3, *v. dep., I endure, suffer.*
patrĭa, ae, *f., a native land, country.*
paucus, a, um, *adj., few.*
pauper, ĕris, *adj., poor.*
paupertas, ātis, *f., poverty.*
păvo, ōnis, *m., a peacock.*
pax, pācis, *f., peace.*
pĕcūnĭa, ae, *f., money.*
pĕdes, ĭtis, *m., a foot-soldier.*
pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m., infantry.*
pĕlăgus, i, *n., the (open) sea.*
pellĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3, *I allure, inveigle.*
pellis, is, *f., a skin, hide (of an animal).*
pĕnes, *prep.* with *acc., in the power of.*
pēnĭtus, *adv., wholly, entirely.*
penna, ae, *f., a feather.*
pensum, i, *n., a task.*
pĕr, *prep.* with *acc., through.*
pĕragro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I traverse.*
percĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I perceive.*
percūtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *I strike;* esp. sĕcūri percūtĕre, *to behead.*
perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *I destroy.*
pĕregrīnus, a, um, *adj., foreign.*
pĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I perish.*
perfectus, a, um, *adj., finished, perfect.*
perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irr., I bear through, endure.*

perfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *I perform.*
pĕrĭcŭlum, i, *n., danger.*
pĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj., skilful.*
perlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *I read through.*
permulti, ae, a, *adj.* (*pl.*), *very many.*
pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj., destructive.*
perpĕtŭus, a, um, *adj., continual.*
perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *I burst through.*
Persa, ae, *m., a Persian.*
persĕvĕrantĭa, ae, *f., perseverance.*
persuādĕo, āsi, āsum, 2, with *dat., I persuade.*
pervĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I arrive at.*
perversus, a, um, *adj., wilful, perverse.*
pĕto, ivi and ĭi, ītum, 3, *I seek.*
pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f., impudence, petulance.*
Phăĕthon, ontis, *m., Phaëthon, a son of Apollo.*
Phĭdias, ae, *m., Phidias, a famous Athenian sculptor.*
philŏsŏphĭa, ae, *f., philosophy.*
philŏsŏphus, i, *m., a philosopher.*
pĭget, pĭgŭit and pĭgĭtum est, pĭgĕre, 2, *v. impers., it vexes.*
pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *I paint, embroider.*
pĭrum, i, *n., a pear.*
pĭrus, i, *f., a pear-tree.*
piscātor, ōris, *m., a fisherman.*
piscis, is, *m., a fish.*
Pisistrātus, i, *m., Pisistratus, a despot of Athens.*
plăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat., I please.*
plăcet, ŭit or ĭtum est, ēre, 2, *v. impers., it pleases.*
plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj., quiet.*
plānē, *adv., altogether.*
plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f., a plain.*
planta, ae, *f., a sprout, plant.*
Plăto, ōnis, *m., Plato, a famous Greek philosopher.*
plebs, plēbis, *f., the common people, plebeians (opposed to* patres, *patricians).*
plēnus, a, um, *adj.* with *gen., full.*

Plĭnĭus, ii, *m., Pliny, the name of two Roman authors.*
plŭit, plŭit or plūvit, pluĕre, 3, *v. impers., it rains.*
plūs, ūris, *adj.* (in *pl.* plūres, plūra), *more.*
plŭvĭa, ae, *f., rain.*
pōcŭlum, i, *n., a goblet, cup.*
poena, ae, *f., punishment.*
Poeni, ōrum, *m. pl., the Carthaginians.*
poenĭtet, nĭtŭit, nĭtĕre, 2, *v. impers., it causes sorrow, repents.*
pōēta, ae, *m., a poet.*
pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep., I promise.*
Pompēius, ēii, *m., Pompey, the rival of Caesar.*
pōmum, i, *n., fruit;* so in *pl.,* pōma, *fruit.*
pōnĕ, *prep.* with *acc., behind.*
pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *place.*
pons, ntis, *m., a bridge.*
porta, ae, *f., a gate.*
porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I carry*
portus, ūs, *m., a harbour.*
possum, pŏtŭi, posse, *v. irreg., I am able, can.* See P. L. I., p. 76.
post, *prep.* with *acc., after*
postĕrus a, um, *adj., behind, comp.* postĕrĭor, *sup.* postrēmus *or* postūmus.
postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I demand.*
pōtens, entis, *adj., powerful.*
pōtentĭa, ae, *f., power,* i.e. *power from personal weight, influence.*
pōtestas, ātis, *f., power,* i.e. *magisterial power.*
pōtĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.,* with *abl., I take possession of, obtain.*
prae, *prep.* with *abl., before, in comparison with.*
praealtus, a, um, *adj., very high.*
praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I furnish, afford, exhibit, show.*
praeceptor, ōris, *m., a teacher.*
praeceptum, i, *n., precept, instruction, lesson.*
praeda, ae, *f., booty.*
praedĭtus, a, um, *adj.* with *abl., endowed.*
praedo, ōnis, *m., a robber.*

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PRAEEO.

praeĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I go before.*

praefĕro, tŭli, lātum, 3, *v. irreg., I prefer.*

praemitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *I send on before.*

praemĭum, ii, *n., a reward.*

praesens, entis, *adj., present.*

praestābĭlis, e, *adj., excellent.*

praestans, antis, *adj., excellent.*

praesum, fŭi, esse, *v. irreg.,* with *dat., I am before, at the head of.*

praetĕr, *prep.* with *acc., beside.*

praetĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg., I pass by.*

praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj., past.*

praevĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I anticipate.*

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *I press.*

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj., valuable.*

(prex) prĕcis, *f., a prayer.*

primārĭus, a, um, *adj., first-rate, eminent.*

prīmo, *adv., at first.*

prīmum, *adv., first, in the first place.*

princeps, ĭpis, *c., a chief.*

pristĭnus, a, um, *adj., former, olden.*

prĭus, *adv., sooner, before.*

prīvātus, a, um, *adj., private.*

prō, *prep.* with *abl., before, for, on behalf of.*

prōbē, *adv., rightly, properly.*

prōbĭtas, ātis, *f., honesty, integrity.*

prōbus, a, um, *adj., good, upright.*

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m., traitor, betrayer.*

prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *I hand down, betray.*

proelĭum, ii, *n., a battle.*

prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irreg., I extend.*

prōfĭcīscor, fectus, 3, *v. dep., I set out.*

prōfundus, a, um, *adj., deep.*

prōgrĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep., I advance, proceed.*

prōhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I keep off, prevent, prohibit.*

QUARE.

prŏpĕ, *prep.* with *acc., near.*

prŏpĕ, *adv., nearly.*

prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I hasten.*

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj., near.*

proptĕr, *prep.* with *acc., on account of.*

prōsum, fŭi, prōdesse, *v. irreg.* with *dat., I am serviceable to, do good to.* See P. L. I., p. 31.

prōvĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *I foresee, provide.*

prōvĭncĭa, ae, *f., a province.*

proxĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj., nearest, next.*

prūdens, ntis, *adj., prudent, sagacious.*

prūdenter, *adv., prudently.*

prūdentĭa, ae, *f., knowledge, prudence.*

prūnum, i, *n., a plum.*

prūnus, i, *f., a plum-tree.*

publĭcus, a, um, *adj., public.*

pŭdet, ŭit or pŭdĭtum est, ēre, 2, *v. impers., it shames.*

pŭella, ae, *f., a girl.*

pŭer, ĕri, *m., a boy.*

pugna, ae, *f., a battle.*

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I fight.*

pulcher, cra, crum, *adj., beautiful.*

pulvis, ĕris, *m., dust.*

Pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj., Punic, Carthaginian.*

pūnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I punish.*

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I think.*

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m., Pythagoras, a famous Greek philosopher.*

Q

quaero, quaesīvi, sītum, 3, *I seek, enquire.*

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f., a question.*

quālis, e, *pron. adj., of what sort, as.*

quam, *adv.* and *conj., than, as.*

quamobrem, *adv., wherefore.*

quantus, a, um, *adj., how great.*

quārē, *adv., why, on what account.*

RECITO.

quāsĭ, *adv., as if.*

quātĭo, *no perf.,* quassum, 3, *I shake.*

quĕrcus, ūs, *f., an oak.*

quĕror, questus, 3, *I complain of, lament.*

quī, quae, quŏd, *rel. pron., who, which.*

quĭă, *conj., because.*

quĭdam, quaedam, quoddam and quiddam, *pron. indef., a certain, certain one, somebody.*

quĭdem, *adv., indeed.*

quies, ētis, *f., rest.*

quīn, *conj., that not* (with *subj.*). See P. L. I., pp. 48, 97.

quis, quae, quĭd, *pron. interr., who, which, what? pron. indef., anyone, anybody, anything.*

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *interrog. pron., who, which, what?*

quisquĕ, quaeque, quodque (and *subst.* quidque or quicque), *indef. pron., every one, each, whoever.*

quō, *adv., whither, by how much, in proportion as.*

quō, *conj.* with *subj., in order that.* See P. L. I., p. 98.

quŏd, *conj., because.*

quōmĭnus, *conj.* with *subj., that not.* See P. L. I., p. 98.

quondam, *adv., some time, formerly.*

quŏquĕ, *conj., also, even, too.*

quŏt, *indecl. adj., how many?*

quŏtīdĭē, *adv., every day.*

quum, *adv.* and *conj., when*

R

rādĭus, i, *m., a ray.*

rādix, ĭcis, *f., a root.*

rāmus, i, *m., a bough.*

răpax, ācis, *adj., rapacious.*

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj., rapid.*

răpĭo, ŭi, raptum, ĕre, 3, *I seize.*

rārō, *adv., seldom, rarely.*

rārus, a, um, *adj., rare.*

rătio, ōnis, *f., reason.*

raucus, a, um, *adj., hoarse.*

rĕcens, ntis, *adj., fresh, recent.*

rĕcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I read aloud.*

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rĕconcĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I reconcile.*
rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *recollection.*
rĕcordor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I call to mind.*
rĕcrĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I refresh.*
rectus, a, um, *adj.*, *straight, right.*
rĕcŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I recover, get back.*
rĕcūso, āvi, ātum, 1, *I object, refuse.*
rĕdămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I love in return.*
rĕdĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg.*, *I return.*
rĕfĕro, rĕtŭli or rettŭli, rĕlātum, rĕferre, 3, *v. irreg.*, *I bring back.*
rĕfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *I repair, restore.*
rēgīna, ae, *f.*, *a queen.*
rēgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a region.*
regno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I reign, am king.*
regnum, i, *n.*, *a kingdom.*
rĕgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *I rule.*
Rēgŭlus, i, *m.*, *Regulus, a famous Roman.*
rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3, *I leave, quit.*
rĕmĭniscor, 3, *I remember.*
rĕnŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I make new again, restore.*
rĕpĕrio, pĕri, also reppĕri, pertum, 4, *I find.*
rēs, rĕi, *f.*, *a thing.*
rĕsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, with *dat.*, *I resist.*
respondĕo, di, sum, 2, with *dat.*, *I answer.*
responsum, i, *n.*, *an answer.*
respublĭca, ae, *f.*, *a commonwealth, republic.*
rēte, is, *n.*, *a net.*
rĕus, i, *m.*, *an accused man, defendant.*
rĕverto, ti, sum, 3, *I turn back, return.*
rĕvertor, versus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I turn back, return.*
rĕvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I recall.*
rex, rēgis, *m.*, *a king.*
Rhēnus, i, *m.*, *the Rhine.*
Rhŏdănus, i, *m.*, *the Rhone.*
Rhŏdus, i, *f.*, *Rhodes, an island of Greece.*
rīpa, ae, *f.*, *a bank, shore.*
rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I ask.*

Rōma, ae, *f.*, *Rome (the city).*
Rōmānus, *m.*, *a Roman.*
Rōmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Roman.*
Rŏmŭlus, i, *m.*, *Romulus.*
rōsa, ae, *f.*, *a rose.*
Roscĭus, ii, *m.*, *Roscius, a Roman.*
rūmor, ōris, *m.*, *a report, rumour.*
rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *I break, violate.*
rūpes, is, *f.*, *a rock.*
rūs, rūris, *n.*, *the country.*

S

săcer, cra, crum, *adj.*, *sacred.*
saepĕ, *adv.*, *often.*
saepĕnŭmĕro, *adv.*, *oftentimes.*
saepissĭmē, *adv.*, *very often.*
saevus, a, um, *adj.*, *fierce, roused to fierceness, furious; opp. to* ferus, *fierce (by nature).*
săgitta, ae, *f.*, *an arrow.*
Săguntīni, ōrum, *m. pl.*, *Saguntines, the people of Saguntum in Spain.*
Sălămis, ĭnis, *f.*, *Salamis, an island near Athens.*
Sallustĭus, ii, *m.*, *Sallust, a Roman historian.*
salto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I dance.*
sălŭber *or* **sălŭbris**, e, *adj.*, *wholesome, healthful.*
sălūs, ūtis, *f.*, *safety.*
sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I salute.*
salvus, a, um, *adj.*, *safe.*
sanc̆ĭo, xi, ctum, 4, *I decree, ratify.*
sanctus, a, um, *adj.*, *holy, inviolable.* See Vocab. 16.
sanguis, ĭnis, *m.*, *blood.*
sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *I cure.*
săpiens, ntis, *adj.* and *subs.*, *wise, wise-man.*
săpientĭa, ae, *f.*, *wisdom.*
săpĭo, ĭvi or ĭi, 3, *I savour of, taste, am wise.*
sātis, *adv.*, *enough, sufficiently.*
Satrĭus, ii, *m.*, *Satrius, a Roman.*
saucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *wounded.*
saxum, i, *n.*, *a rock.*

scālae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *a scaling-ladder.*
scĕlus, ĕris, *n.*, *a crime.*
sciĕntĭa, ae, *f.*, *knowledge.*
scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I know.*
Scĭpĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *Scipio, a noble Roman.*
scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3, *I write.*
scriptor, ōris, *m.*, *a writer, author.*
scūtum, i, *n.*, *a shield.*
Scўthae, ārum, *m. pl.*, *the Scythians.*
se, sui, 3*rd pers. reflex. pron.*, *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
sēcŭlum, i, *n.*, *an age, century.*
sĕcundum, *prep.* with *acc.*, *following, in accordance with.*
sĕcūris, is (*abl.* i), *f.*, *an axe.*
sēcūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *careless, in fancied security (opp. to* tūtus, *safe).*
sĕd, *conj.*, *but.*
sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *I sit.*
sēdes, is, *f.*, *a seat.*
segnĭtĭes, ēi, *f.*, *slothfulness, indolence.*
sēmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *seed.*
sēmĭta, ae, *f.*, *a foot-path.*
sempĕr, *adv.*, *always, ever.*
Semprōnĭus, i, *m.*, *Sempronius, a Roman name.*
sĕnātus, ūs, *m.*, *the senate.*
sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.*, *old age.*
sĕnex, sĕnis, *m.*, *an old man; prop. an adj., comp.* sĕnĭor (nātu māj̆or), *sup.* nātu maxĭmus.
sensus, ūs, *m.*, *a sense.*
sententĭa, ae, *f.*, *an opinion, judgment.*
sentĭo, si, sum, 4, *I feel, perceive.*
sĕpĕlĭo, īvi or ĭi, pultum, 4, *I bury.*
sēpĭo, si, tum, 4, *I fence in, enclose.*
sēpulcrum, i, *n.*, *a grave.*
sequor, sĕcūtus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I follow.*
sērēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *clear.*
sĕrĭes (*acc.* em, *abl.* ē), *f.*, *a row, succession.*
sermo, ōnis, *m.*, *a discourse.*
sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *I plant, sow.*
sēro, *adv.*, *too late.*
servĭtūs, ūtis, *f.*, *slavery.*

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servo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I preserve, save.*
servus, i, *m., a slave.*
sērērus, a, um, *adj., severe.*
sī, *conj., if.*
sica, ae, *f., a dagger.*
sicārius, i, *m., an assassin.*
Sicilia, ae, *f., Sicily.*
sīdus, ĕris, *n., a star, constellation.*
signum, i, *n., a sign, token, signal.*
silentium, ii, *n., silence.*
silex, ĭcis, *m., a flint.*
silva, ae, *f., a wood.*
simia, ae, *f., an ape.*
similis, e, *adj., like.* See P. L. I., pp. 24, 25.
simŭl, *adv., at the same time.*
simŭlac, simŭl ac, *adv., as soon as.*
simŭlācrum, i, *n., an image, statue.*
simŭlātio, ōnis, *f., a pretence.*
sine, *prep.* with *abl., without.*
sinistra, ae, *f., the left hand.*
sitis, is, *f., thirst.*
socer, ĕri, *m., a father-in-law.*
sŏcius, ii, *m., a partner, ally, companion.*
Sŏcrătēs, is, *m., Socrates, the sage of Athens.*
sōl, sōlis, *m., the sun.*
sōlĕo, ĭtus sum, ēre, 2, *v. n., I am accustomed.* See P. L. I., p. 85.
Sōlon, ōnis, *m., Solon, the Athenian lawgiver.*
sōlum, *adv., only.*
sōlus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭūs, *dat.* ī), *alone.*
solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *I loosen, pay.*
somnus, i, *m., sleep.*
sŏnĭtus, ūs, *m., a sound, noise.*
sordĭdus, a, um, *adj., dirty,* and so *mean.*
sŏror, ōris, *f., a sister.*
sors, tis, *f., a lot.*
sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep., I cast lots for, allot.*
spargo, si, sum, 3, *I scatter.*
Sparta, ae, *f., Sparta.*
spĕcio, *obs.*, spexi, specĕre, 3, *I look.* See P. L. I., p. 67.
specto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I look at, look on, behold.*

spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., I spy out.*
spērātus, a, um, *adj., hoped for.*
sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3, *I despise.*
spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I hope.*
spes, ēi, *f., hope.*
splendĭdus, a, um, *adj., splendid, bright.*
splendor, ōris, *m., brightness, brilliancy.*
spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I strip, plunder.*
stătim, *adv., immediately.*
stătio, ōnis, *f., a post, station.*
stătuo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I fix, determine.*
stella, ae, *f., a star.*
sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *I strew, esp.* sternĕrĕ vĭam, *I make a road.*
sto, stĕti, stātum, 1, *I stand.*
strēnŭē, *adv., vigorously.*
strēnŭus, a, um, *adj., vigorous.*
stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *I draw, unsheath.*
strix, strĭgis, *f., a screech owl.*
stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2, *I am eager, zealous.*
stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj., zealous, eager after.*
stŭdium, ii, *n., zeal, a pursuit, study.*
stultĭtia, ae, *f., folly.*
stultus, a, um, *adj., foolish.*
suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, 2, with *dat., I advise.*
suāvis, e, *adj., sweet, delightful.*
sŭb, *prep.* with *abl.* or *acc., beneath, under, up to;* of time, *about.*
subdifficĭlis, e, *adj., somewhat difficult.*
subĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *I go up to, under.*
sŭbĭtus, a, um, *adj., sudden.*
subjĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3, *I place beneath, subject.*
subsĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep., I follow up.*
subsum, *no perf., v. irreg., I am under, amongst.*
subter, *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl., under, beneath.*
subvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I aid.*
sulcus, i, *m., a furrow.*

summus, a, um, *superl. adj., highest, utmost, greatest.*
sumptus, ūs, *m., cost, expense.*
sŭpĕr, *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl., over.*
sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I overcome.*
sŭpersum, fŭi, esse, *v. irreg., I remain over, survive.*
sŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* sŭpĕrĭor, *superl.* sŭprēmus or summus), *upper.*
suprā, *prep.* with *acc., above.*
suprēmus, a, um, *adj., superl.* of sŭpĕrus, *highest;* relat. to time, *last.*
suscĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *I undertake.*
sus, sŭis, *c., a pig, swine.*
suspīcio, ōnis, *f., a suspicion.*
sŭus, a, um, *reflec. pron. poss., his, hers, its, their own.*
Syrācūsae, ārum, *f. pl., Syracuse.*

T

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n., a tent.*
tăbŭla, ae, *f., a writing tablet,* esp. tăbŭla picta, *a picture.*
tăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I am silent.*
taedĕt, dŭit or pertaesum est, 2, *v. impers., it disgusts, wearies.*
tālis, e, *pron. adj., of that sort, such.*
tam, *adv., so, to such a degree.*
tămen, *adv., nevertheless, still.*
tandem, *adv., at length.*
tantum, *adv., only.*
tardus, a, um, *adj., slow.*
Tārentīnus, a, um, *adj., of Tarentum, Tarentine.*
taurus, i, *m., a bull.*
tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, *I cover.*
tēlum, i, *n., a dart, weapon, missile.*
tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f., recklessness, rashness.*
tempestas, ātis, *f., a tempest.*
templum, i, *n., a temple.*
tempus, ŏris, *n., time, opportunity.*

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TENEBRAE.

tĕnebrae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *darkness.*
tĕnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *I hold, retain.*
tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *tender, soft.*
tĕnŭis, e, *adj.*, *thin, delicate, slender.*
tĕnŭs, *prep.* with *abl.*, *reaching to, as far as.*
tergum, i, *n.*, *the back.*
terra, ae, *f.*, *the earth, land.*
terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I terrify, frighten, alarm.*
terror, ōris, *m.*, *terror, alarm.*
Thălēs, ētis, *m.*, *Thales, the philosopher.*
Thēbae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *Thebes.*
Thĕmistŏcles, is, *m.*, *Themistocles, a famous Athenian.*
Thermŏpўlae, ārum, *f. pl.*, *Thermopylae.*
Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m.*, *Tiberius* (*a common Roman fore-name*).
tigris, is *or* ĭdis, *com.*, *a tiger, tigress.*
tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *I fear.*
tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *timid.*
tĭmor, ōris, *m.*, *fear.*
Tĭmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m.*, *Timotheus, a famous Greek.*
tingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *I moisten, dye, stain.*
tŏga, ae, *f.*, *the toga* (*the outer garment of a Roman citizen*).
Tĭtus (T.), i, *m.*, *Titus* (*a common Roman fore-name*).
tŏnat, ŭit, āre, 1, *v. impers.*, *it thunders.*
tōtus, a, um, *adj.*, *whole, all.*
trabs, trăbis, *f.*, *a beam.*
tracto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I handle, deal with.*
trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *I hand down, deliver.*
trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *I draw, drag.*
tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *calm.*
trans, *prep.* with *acc.*, *across.*
transdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *I lead across.*
transĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4, *v. irreg.*, *I cross over.*
Trăsĭmēnus, i, *m.*, *the lake Trasimene in Italy.*
Trĕbōnĭus, ii, *m.*, *Trebonius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

UTILIS.

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *I give, assign.*
tristis, e, *adj.*, *sad.*
trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, *I triumph.* See P. L. I., p. 132.
trĭumphus, i, *m.*, *a triumph.*
Trōja, ae, *f.*, *Troy, a city in Asia Minor.*
Trōjānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan, of Troy.*
tū, tŭi, *pers. pron.*, *thou.*
tŭber, ĕris, *n.*, *a hump, protuberance.*
tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*, *I gaze, guard, protect.*
tum, *adv.* and *conj.*, *then.*
turpis, e, *adj.*, *base, disgraceful.*
turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *disgrace.*
turris, is, *f.*, *a tower.*
tūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *safe.*
tŭus, a, um, *poss. pron.*, *thy, thine.*
tўrannus, i, *m.*, *a despot, tyrant.*

U

ŭbi, *adv.*, *where.*
ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. dep.*, *I take vengeance on, avenge.*
ullus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭūs, *dat. sing.* ī), *any.*
ulmus, i, *f.*, *an elm-tree.*
ultĕrĭor, *comp. adj.*, *further, sup.* ultĭmus, *last.*
ultrā, *prep.* with *acc.*, *on the farther side of, beyond.*
ultro, *adv.*, *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*
ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I howl.*
unquam, *adv.*, *at any time, ever.*
ūnus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭūs, *dat. sing.* ī), *one, alone; esp.* ăd ūnum, *to a man.*
umbra, ae, *f.*, *shade.*
urbs, urbis, *f.*, *a city.*
ūsūra, ae, *f.*, *usury, interest.*
ŭt, *adv.* and *conj.*, *as; that, in order that.* See P. L. I., p. 97.
uter, trā, trum, *adj.* (*gen. sing.* ĭus, *dat. sing.* ī), *which of two.*
uterquĕ, utrāquĕ, utrumquĕ, *each of two, both, the one and the other.*
ūtilis, e, *adj.*, *useful.*

VESCOR.

ūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*, *I use.*
ūva, ae, *f.*, *a grape.*
uxor, ōris, *f.*, *a wife.*

V

vacca, ae, *f.*, *a cow.*
vāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I wander.*
vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *I am strong, in good health.*
vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *health.*
vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *strong.*
vallis, is, *f.*, *a valley.*
vallum, i, *n.*, *a rampart, set with palisades.*
vărĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *different, various.*
vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I lay waste.*
vectīgăl, ālis, *n.*, *a tax.*
vĕhĕmenter, *adv.*, *vehemently, warmly.*
vĕho, vexi, vectum, 4, *I carry* (in pass., *I ride*).
Vēientes, um, *m. pl.*, *the Veientes, the people of Veii, near Rome.*
vēlox, ōcis, *adj.*, *swift.*
vēnātor, ōris, *m.*, *a hunter.*
vēnēnum, i, *n.*, *poison.*
vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I reverence, worship.*
vēnĭa, ae, *f.*, *pardon.*
vēnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *I come.*
vēnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *I hunt.*
ventĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq.*, *I come frequently.*
ventus, i, *m.*, *the wind.*
Vēnŭsĭa, ae, *f.*, *Venusia, a town in Italy.*
vēpres, is, *m.*, *a thorn, briar.*
vēr, vēris, *n.*, *the spring.*
verbum, i, *n.*, *a word.*
vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*, *I fear, reverence.*
vērīsĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *likely, probable.*
vērĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *truth.*
Verres, is, *m.*, *Verres, a Roman praetor.*
versus, ūs, *m.*, *a line, verse.*
versŭs, *prep.* with *acc.*, *towards* (*only of place or direction*).
vērus, a, um, *adj.*, *true.*
vescor, 3, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*, *I feed, live on.*

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VESPER.

vesper, ĕris (*or* ĕri), *acc.* ĕrum, *m., evening.*
vespĕrascit, āvit, ascĕre, *v. impers., evening approaches.*
Vesta, ae, *f., Vesta, the goddess of fire and the hearth.*
vester, tra, trum, *poss. pron., your, yours.*
vestīmentum, i, *n., clothing.*
vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *I clothe.*
vestis, is, *f., clothing, a garment.*
vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj., veteran.*
vĕtus, vĕtĕris, *adj., old.*
vexo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I vex, harass.*
vĭa, ae, *f., a way, road.*
victor, ōris, *m., a conqueror.*
victōrĭa, ae, *f., victory.*
vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *I see.*
vĭdĕor, vīsus, 2, *v. dep., I seem, appear.*
vigĭlantĭa, ae, *f., vigilance, watchfulness.*

VITUPERO.

vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I watch, am awake.*
vĭlis, e, *adj., cheap, common.*
vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4, *I bind.*
vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *I conquer.*
vincŭlum, i, *n., a chain, bond.*
vīnĕa, ae, *f., a vineyard.*
vīnum, i, *n., wine.*
vir, vĭri, *m., a man.*
virgo, ĭnis, *f., a maiden.*
vīrĭdis, e, *adj., green.*
virtūs, ūtis, *f., valour, virtue, good quality.*
vīrus, i, *n., poison.*
vīs (*acc.* vim, *abl.* vi), *f., strength.* See P. L. I., p. 23.
vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3, *v. freq., I look at often, view.*
vīsus, ūs, *m., a seeing, looking, look.*
vīta, ae, *f., life.*
vĭtĭum, i, *n., a fault.*
vĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *I avoid.*
vītŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I blame, find fault with.*

XERXES.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3, *I live.*
vix, *adv., scarcely.*
vōco, āvi, ātum, 1, *I call.*
vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *I fly.*
vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, *v. irreg., I wish, am willing.*
vŏluntas, ātis, *f., a wish, will.*
vŏluptas, ātis, *f., pleasure.*
vox, vōcis, *f., a voice.*
vulgus, i, *n.* (*rarely m.*), *the multitude.*
vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *I wound.*
vulnus, ĕris, *n., a wound.*
vulpes, is, *f., a fox.*
vultur, ŭris, *m., a vulture.*
vultus, ūs, *m., countenance, looks.*

X

Xĕnŏphōn, ontis, *m., Xenophon, an Athenian.*
Xerxēs, is, *m., Xerxes, a famous king of Persia.*

INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

ABANDON.

A

abandon, dēsĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3.
Abdera, Abdēra, ae, *f.*
abilities, natural, indŏles, is, *f.*
ability, ingĕnĭum, i, *n.*
able, be, possum, P. L. I., p. 76.
abode, dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.*
about, circā, circum, circiter, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.*
above, sŭpĕr, sŭprā, *prep.* with *acc.*
abuse, ăbūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*
abuse, contŭmēlĭa, ae, *f.*
accident, cāsus, ūs, *m.*
accompany, cŏmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*

ACTIVELY.

accomplish, conflcio, fēci, fectum, 3; exsĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep.*
accord, of one's own, ultro, *adv.*
accordance, in — with, sĕcundum, *prep.* with *acc.*
account of, on, ŏb, proptĕr, *prep.* with *acc.*
accusation, crīmen, ĭnis, *n.*
accuse, accūso, āvi, ātum, 1.
accused man, rĕus, i, *m.*
accuser, accūsātor, ōris, *m.*
accustomed, to be, sŏlĕo, ĭtus sum, 2, P. L. I., p. 85.
acorn, glans, dis, *f.*
acquire, ădĭpiscor, eptus, 3, *v. dep.*
acre, jūgĕrum, i, *n.*
across, trans, *prep.* with *acc.*
act, ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
actively, guāvĭtĕr, *adv.*

AGAINST.

admirable, admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.*
admiration, worthy of, see admirable.
admire, mīror, admīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
admonish, admŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
adorn, orno, āvi, ātum, 1.
advance, progrĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.*
advantage, commŏdum, i, *n.*
advice, consĭlĭum, ii, *n.*
advise, suādĕo, si, sum, 2, with *dat.*; mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
affliction, aerumna, ae, *f.*
afford, praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
Africanus, Africānus, i, *m.*
after, post, *prep.* with *acc.*
against, adversŭs or um, contrā, *preps.* with *acc.*

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AGE.

age, aetās, ātis, *f.*
——, **old,** sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.*
——, **an,** sēcŭlum, i, *n.*
aged, *part.* and *adj.*, nātus, a, um.
agree, consentĭo, si, sum, 4.
agreed, it is, constat, stĭtit, 1.
aid, subvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, with *dat.*
aid, auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.*
air, āēr, āĕris, *m.*
alarm, to, terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
all, omnis, e; tōtus, a, um, *adj.*
all, together, cunctus, a, um, *adj.*
allot, sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
allowed, it is, lĭcet, P. L. I., p. 86.
allure, pellĭcio, lexi, lectum, 3.
ally, sŏcĭus, ii, *m.*
almost, prŏpĕ, paenĕ, fĕrē, *adv.*
alone, sōlus, a, um; ūnus, a, um, *adj.*
Alps, Alpes, ĭum, *m. pl.*
already, jam, *adv.*
also, ĕtĭam; quŏquĕ, *adv.*
altar, āra, ae, *f.*
altogether, plānĕ, *adv.*
always, sempĕr, *adv.*
ambassador, lēgātus, i, *m.*
ambuscade, insĭdĭae, ārum, *f. pl.*
ambush, see ambuscade.
amongst, intĕr, *prep.* with *acc.*
——, **to be,** intersum, P. L. I., p. 31.
amuse, dēlecto, āvi, ātum, 1.
ancestors, mājōres, *m. pl.*
ancient, antīquus, a, um, *adj.*
and, ĕt, atque, āc, quĕ, *conj.*
anger, īra, ae, *f.*
angry, to be, īrascor, īrātus, 3, *v. dep.*
animal, ănĭmal, ālis, *n.*
——, *small,* bestĭŏla, ae, *f.*
announce, nuntĭo, āvi, ātum, 1.
another, *of several,* ălĭus, ă, ŭd, *indef. pron.*
another, *of two,* altĕr, ă, um, *indef. pron.*
another, belonging to, ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.*
answer, respondĕo, di, sum, 2.
answer, responsum, i, *n.*
anxiety, cūra, ae, *f.*

ASSISTANCE.

any, ullus, a, um, *indef. pron.*
anyone, anybody, quis, quae, quid, *indef. pron.*
any time, at, unquam, *adv.*
Apelles, Apelles, is, *m.*
appear, vĭdĕor, vīsus, 2.
apple, mālum, i, *n.*
apple-tree, mālus, i, *f.*
appoint, instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3; fĭo, factus sum, 3, *v. irr.*
approach, to, appropinquo, advento, āvi, ātum, 1; accĕdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
approve, assentĭor, sensus, 4, *v. dep.*
argue, dispūto, āvi, ātum, 1.
arm, brāchĭum, ĭi, *n.*
arms, arma, ōrum, *n. pl.*
army, exercĭtus, ūs, *m.*
around, circā, circum, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.*; circĭter, *adv.*
arrange, instrŭo, xi, ctum, 3.
arrive, advĕnĭo, pervĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4.
arrival, adventus, ūs, *m.*
arriving, *to be on the point of,* advento, āvi, ātum, 1.
arrow, sāgitta, ae, *f.*
art, ars, rtis, *f.*
artisan, ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.*
artist, artĭfex, ĭcis, *c.*
as, tam, *adv.*, quo, *adv.*
as . . . as, tam . . . quam, *adv.*
as—so, quo—ĕo, *adv.*
as (*conj.*), ut, *conj.*
ascend, ascendo, di, sum, 3.
ascertain, compĕrĭo, ĕri, ertum, 4.
as far as, tĕnŭs, *prep.* with *abl.*
as if, quāsi, *conj.*
as soon as, sīmŭl, sīmŭlac.
ascertain, cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3.
ask, rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
assail, incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3.
assassin, sīcārĭus, ĭi, *m.*
assault, oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
assembly, contĭo, ōnis, *f.*
——, **to hold an,** contĭōnem hăbĕre.
assent, assentĭor, sensus, 4, *v. dep.*
assign, trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
assist, adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1; jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1.
assistance, auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.*

BECAUSE OF.

assuage, mollĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
at, ăd, *prep.* with *acc.*
Athenian, Athēnĭensis, e, *adj.*
Athens, Athēnae, ārum, *f. pl.*
attack, impĕtus, ūs, *m.*
——, **to,** oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
attack craftily, to, ădŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. dep.*
attain to, ădĭpiscor, eptus, 3, *v. dep.*
attempt, cōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
attentive, attentus, a, um, *adj.*
attentively, attentē, *adv.*
author, scriptor, ōris, *m.*
authority, auctōrĭtas, ātis, *f.*
autumn, auctumnus, i, *m.*
avarice, āvārĭtĭa, ae, *f.*
avenge, ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. dep.*
avoid, vīto, āvi, ātum, 1.
await, oppĕrĭor, pĕrītus *and* pertus, 4, *v. dep.*
awake, to be, vigĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
axe, sĕcūris, is, *f.*

B

back, dorsum, i; tergum, i, *n.*
bad, mălus, a, um, *adj.*
bank, rīpa, ae, *f.*
banquet, ĕpŭlae, ārum, *f. pl.*
base, turpis, e, *adj.*
battle, pugna, ae, *f.*; proelĭum, ii, *n.*
be, to, sum, fŭi, esse. See P. L. I., p. 29.
be in, among, *&c.* see compounds of sum, P. L. I., p. 31.
beam, trabs, trăbis, *f.*
bear, fĕro, tŭli, lātum, P. L. I., p. 80.
bear through, perfĕro, etc.
beard, barba, ae, *f.*
beast, bestĭa, ae, *f.*
——, *great,* bellŭa, ae, *f.*
——, *small,* bestĭŏla, ae, *f.*
beautiful, pulcher, cra, crum, *adj.*
because, quĭă, quŏd, *conj.*
—— **of,** ŏb, propter, *preps.* with *acc.*

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BECOME.

become, fĭo, P. L. I., p. 84.
becomes, it, dĕcet, P. L. I., p. 86.
bee, ăpes *or* ăpis, is, *f.*
before, antĕ, *prep.* with *acc.*; prae, *prep.* with *abl.*
beg, pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3.
begin, incĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3; exordĭor, orsus, 4, *v. dep.*
beginning, ĭnĭtĭum, ii, *n.*
behalf of, on, prō, *prep.* with *abl.*
behead, sĕcūri percŭtĕre.
behind, pōnĕ, *prep.* with *acc.*
———, postĕrus, a, um, *adj.*
behoves, it, ŏportet, P. L. I., p. 86.
believe, crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3.
beneath, sŭb, subtĕr, *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*
benefit, bĕnĕfĭcĭum, i. *n.*
beside, praetĕr, *prep.* with *acc.*
besiege, obsĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2.
bestow, largĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
betake, confĕro, tŭli, collātum, ferre, 3, *v. irr.*
betrayer, prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.*
between, ĭnter, *prep.* with *acc.*
beware, căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2.
beyond, ultrā, *prep.* with *acc.*
bind, vincĭo, xi, nctum, 4.
bird, āvis, is, *f.*; āles, ĭtis, *c.*
bitter, ācerbus, a, um, *adj.*
black, nĭger, gra, grum; āter, ātra, ātrum.
blame, culpo, āvi, ātum, 1.
———, *subs.*, culpa, ae, *f.*
blockade, obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.*
blood, sanguis, ĭnis, *m.*
bloom, flōreo, ŭi, —, 2.
blossom forth, efflōresco, flōrŭi, 3.
blow, flo, āvi, ātum, 1.
boar (wild), āper, pri, *m.*
boast, glōrĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
body, corpus, ŏris, *n.*
bold, audax, ācis, *adj.*
bond, vinctŭlum, i, *n.*
bone, ŏs, ossis, *n.*
book, lĭber, bri, *m.*
booty, praeda, ae, *f.*

CALL.

born, be, nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep.*
both, ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque, *pron.*
both (together), ambō, ae, ō, *num. adj.*
bough, rāmus, i, *m.*
boundary, fīnis, is, *m.*
boy, pŭer, ĕri, *m.*
bow, arcus, ūs, *m.*
brag, glōrĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
brave, fortis, e, *adj.*
bravely, fortĭtĕr, *adv.*
break, frango, frēgi, fractum, 3; rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3.
briar, vepres, is, *m.*
Briareus, Brĭāreus, ei, *m.*
bridge, pons, tis, *m.*
bright, splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
bring, fĕro, P. L. I., p. 80.
—— **in,** *&c.* see compounds of fero, P. L. I., p. 81.
bring to an end, fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4; conflcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3.
bring forth, părio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3.
Britain, Brĭtannĭa, ae, *f.*
Briton, Brĭtannus, i, *m.*
broad, lātus, a, um, *adj.*
brother, frāter, tris, *m.*
build, aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1.
building, aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.*
bull, taurus, i, *m.*
bundle, fascis, is, *m.*
burden, ōnus, ĕris, *n.*
burn, combūro, bussi, bustum, 3; incendo, di, sum, 3.
burn, *intrans.*, ardĕo, si, sum, 2.
burnt down, to be, dēflagro, āvi, ātum, 1.
bury, sēpĕlĭo, īvi, pultum, 4.
business, nĕgōtĭum, ii, *n.*
busy, occūpātus, a, um, *adj.*
but, sĕd, autem; see *Vocab.* 21, P. L. I., p. 130.
buy, ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3.
by, ā, ăb, abs, *preps.* with *abl.*

C

calamity, călămĭtas, ātis, *f.*
call, vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
—— (*or* name), appello, āvi, ātum, 1.

CHANCE.

call to, advŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
call together, convŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
call to mind, rĕcordor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
calm, tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*
camel, cămēlus, i, *m.*
camp, castra, ōrum, *n. pl.*
can, possum, P. L. I., p. 76.
cannot, nĕquĕo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4.
cannot but, I, făcĕre non possum quin.
captive, captīvus, a, um, *adj.*, used also as *subst.*
care, cūra, ae, *f.*
——, **take,** cūro, āvi, ātum, 1.
careful, dĭlĭgens, ntis, *adj.*
carefully, dĭlĭgentĕr, *adv.*
careless (i.e. *of danger*), sēcūrus, a, um, *adj.*
carelessly, neglĭgenter, *adv.*
carry, porto, āvi, ātum, 1.
—— **on (war),** gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3.
carry a wall, mūrum dūco, xi, ctum, 3.
Carthage, Carthāgo, ĭnis, *f.*
Carthaginian, *subs.*, Poenus, i, *m.*
Carthaginian, *adj.*, Carthāgĭnĭensis, e.
Cassander, Cassander, dri, *m.*
cast away, abjĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3.
cast down, dējĭcĭo, jēci, jectum; affligo, xi, ctum, 3.
cast forth, out, ējĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3.
cast lots for, sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
catch, căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3.
Catiline, Cătĭlīna, ae, *m.*
cause, causa, ae, *f.*
cavalry, ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.*
celebrated, clārus, a, um, *adj.*; nōbĭlis, e, *adj.*
census, census, ūs, *m.*; esp. censum hăbēre *or* ăgĕre, *to take the census.*
century (an age), sēcŭlum, i, *n.*
century, centŭrĭa, ae, *f.*
Cerberus, Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*
certain, certus, a, um, *adj.*
chain, vinctŭlum, i, *n.*
chance, casus, ūs, *m.*
———, **by,** fortĕ, casū.

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CHANGE.

change, mūto, āvi, ātum, 1.
——, **a,** commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
changeable, mōbĭlis, e, *adj.*
charge, mando, āvi, ātum, 1.
——, **a,** crīmen, ĭnis, *n.*
chariot, currus, ūs, *m.*
chastise, castigo, āvi, ātum, 1.
chattering, garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.*
cheap, vĭlis, e, *adj.*
cheer, exhĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1.
cheerful, hĭlăris, e, *adj.*
cheese, căsĕus, i, *m.*
cherish, cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3.
cherry, cĕrăsum, i, *n.*
cherry-tree, cĕrăsus, i, *f.*
chief, princeps, cĭpis, *c.*
children, lĭbĕri, ōrum, *m. pl.*
Cimbrians, Cimbri, ōrum, *m. pl.*
Cisalpine, Cisalpīnus, a, um, *adj.*
citadel, arx, arcis, *f.*
citizen, cīvis, is, *c.*
citizenship, cīvĭtas, ātis, *f.*
city, urbs, urbis, *f.*
civil, *belonging to a citizen,* cīvĭlis, e, *adj.*
clear, clārus, a, um, *adj.*
clever, callĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
cleverly, callĭde, *adv.*
climb up, ascendo, di, sum, 3.
cloak, pallĭum, ii, *n.*
clothe, vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
clothing, vestis, is, *f.*; vestīmentum, i, *n.*
cloud, nūbes, is, *f.*
coast, ōra, ae, *f.*
cock, gallus, i, *m.*
cohort, cōhors, rtis, *f.*
cold, frīgus, ŏris, *n.*
——, gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
colony, cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.*
colour, cŏlor, ōris, *m.*
come, vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4.
come frequently, ventĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
come to pass, fĭo, factus, fĭĕri; see P. L. I., p. 84.
coming, a, adventus, ūs, *m.*
commander, impĕrātor, ōris, *m.*
commentary, commentārĭus, i, *m.*
commission, mandātum, i, *n.*

COUNTENANCE.

common, vĭlis, e; commūnis, e, *adj.*
common people, vulgus, i, *n.*; plebs, plēbis, *f.*
commonly, fĕrē, *adv.*
commonwealth, respublĭca, rēipublĭcae, *f.*
companion, cŏmĕs, ĭtis, *c.*
comparison, in, prae, *prep.* with *acc.*
compensate, compenso, āvi, ātum, 1.
complain, quĕror, questus, 3, *v. dep.*
comrade, sŏcĭus, ii, *m.*
conceal, cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
concerning, dē, *prep.* with *abl.*
conduct, dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3.
confess, fătĕor, fassus; confĭtĕor, fessus, 2.
confirm, confirmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
conflagration, incendĭum, ii, *n.*
conquer, vinco, vīci, victum, 3.
conqueror, victor, ōris, *m.*
conscience, conscientĭa, ae, *f.*
conspiracy, conjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
constellation, sīdus, ĕris, *n.*
consul, consul, ŭlis, *m.*
——, **office of,** consŭlātus, ūs, *m.*
consult, consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3.
consume, absūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3.
contemplate, contemplor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
contented, contentus, a, um, *adj.*
continual, perpĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.*
contrary to, contrā, *prep.* with *acc.*
converse, collŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3.
copper, aes, aeris, *n.*
Corinth, Cŏrinthus, i, *f.*
corn, frūmentum, i, *n.*
Cornelia, Cornēlĭa, ae, *f.*
correct, corrĭgo, exi, rectum, 3; castĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
cost, sumptus, ūs, *m.*
counsel, consĭlium, ii, *n.*
count, nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
countenance, vultus, ūs, *m.*

DARKEN.

counterbalance, compenso, āvi, ātum, 1.
country, rūs, rūris, *n.*
——, **one's,** patrĭa, ae, *f.*
cover, tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3.
cow, vacca, ae, *f.*; bōs, bŏvis, *c.*
cowardice, ignāvĭa, ae, *f.*
cowardly, ignāvus, a, um, *adj.*
create, crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1.
creator, creātor, ōris, *m.*
credible, crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*
Crete, Crēta, ae, *f.*
crime, scĕlus, ĕris, *n.*
crop, messis, is, *f.*; frūges, um, *f. pl.*
cross over, transĕo, 4, P. L. I., p. 83.
crow, cornix, ĭcis, *f.*
crown, cŏrōna, ae, *f.*
——, **to,** cŏrōno, āvi, ātum, 1.
cruel, crūdēlis, e, *adj.*
crush, opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3.
cry out, clāmo, exclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
cultivate, cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3.
cultivate carefully, excŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3.
cunning, astūtus, a, um, *adj.*
cup, pōcŭlum, i, *n.*
curb, cŏercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
cure, to, sāno, āvi, ātum, 1.
Curia (*or* Senate-house), Cūrĭa, ae, *f.*
current, flūmen, ĭnis, *n.*
curved, curvus, a, um, *adj.*
custom, consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
cut down, caedo, cĕcidi, caesum, 3.
cut off, interclūdo, si, sum, 3.

D

dagger, sĭca, ae, *f.*
dance, salto, āvi, ātum, 1.
danger, pĕrīcŭlum, i, *n.*
——, **to be in,** lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1.
dangerous, pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.*
dare, audĕo, ausus sum, 2, P. L. I., p. 85.
daring, audax, ācis, *adj.*
daringly, audactĕr, *adv.*
darken, obscūro, āvi, ātum, 1.

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DARKNESS.

darkness, tĕnebrae, ārum, *f. pl.*
dart, tēlum, i, *n.*
daughter, filia, ae, *f.*
day, dies, ēi, *m.* and *f.*
dead, mortŭus, a, um, *adj.*
deal with, tracto, āvi, ātum, 1.
dear, cārus, a, um, *adj.*
death, mors, rtis, *f.*
debt, aes ālĭēnum, *n.*
deceive, dēcīpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3; fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3.
decide, dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3.
declare, indīco, xi, ctum, 3, esp. indīcĕre bellum, *to declare war.*
decree, dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3; sancĭo, nxi, nctum, 4.
deed, a bold, daring, fācĭnus, ŏris, *n.*
deep, altus, a, um, *adj.*
defeat, clādēs, is, *f.*
defend, dēfendo, i, sum, 3.
defendant, rĕus, i, *m.*
delay, to, differo, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, *v. irreg.*
delicate, tĕnŭis, e, *adj.*
delight, dēlecto, āvi, ātum, 1; jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1 (*in this sense used frequently as impers. v.*).
delightful, dulcis, suāvis, e, *adj.*
delightfully, jūcundē, *adv.*
deliver, lĭbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1; ērīpio, ŭi, eptum, 3.
deliver over to, dēfĕro, dĕtŭli, dēlātum, dēferre, *v. irreg.*
demand, postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
dense, densus, a, um, *adj.*
deny, nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
depart, excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3; migro, ēmigro, āvi, ātum, 1.
depend on, nītor, nīsus *or* nixus, 3, *v. dep.*
deplore, dēplōro, āvi, ātum, 1; dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
deserve, mĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*
desire, to, cŭpĭo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 3.
desire, stŭdĭum, ii, *n.*; cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*
despair, dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
despise, contemno, mpsi, mptum, 3; aspernor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*; sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3.

DISTANCE.

despot, tyrannus, i, *m.*
destitute, ĭnops, ŏpis, *adj.*
destroy, perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3; exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3.
destruction, exĭtĭum, ii, *n.*
destructive, pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*
deter, dēterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
determine, constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
devote oneself, ŏpĕram do, dĕdi, dātum, dăre, 1.
devoted to, addictus, a, um, *adj.*
die, mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3, *v. dep.*
difference, dīversĭtas, ātis, *f.*
difficult, difficĭlis, e, *adj.*
difficult, somewhat, subdifficĭlis, e, *adj.*
difficulty, difficultas, ātis, *f.*
dig, fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3.
—— **up,** effŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3.
diligence, dĭlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.*
diligent, dĭlĭgens, ntis, *adj.*
diminish, frango, frēgi, fractum, 3; mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
dine, coeno, āvi or ātus sum, ātum, 1, P. L. I., p. 85.
dirty, sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
disaster, clādēs, is, *f.*
discern, cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3.
discharge, fungor, nctus, 3, *v. dep.* with *abl.*, P. L. I., p. 71.
discourse, sermo, ōnis, *m.*
discover, dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3.
discuss, dispŭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
disdain, dēspĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3.
disease, morbus, i, *m.*
disembark, *trans.*, expōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3.
disgrace, turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
disgraceful, turpis, e, *adj.*
disgusts, it, taedet, 2, P. L. I., p. 86.
dishonest, ĭmprŏbus, a, um, *adj.*
dishonesty, fraus, dis, *f.*
dismiss, dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3.
displease, displĭcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat.*
disposed, affectus, a, um, *adj.*
disposition, indŏles, is, *f.*
distance, longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.*

EASILY.

distance, from a, ēmĭnus, *adv.*
distant, longinquus, a, um, *adj.*
distant, to be, absum, P. L. I., p. 31.
distinguished, insignis, e; illustris, e; ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.*
distrust, diffīdo, īsus sum, 3, P. L. I., p. 85.
disturb, turbo, āvi, ātum, 1; mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.
ditch, fossa, ae, *f.*
divide, sēpăro, āvi, ātum, 1; dīvĭdo, īsi, īsum, 3.
divine, dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.*
do, făcio, fēci, factum, 3; ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
doctrine, doctrīna, ae, *f.*
dog, cănis, is, *c.*
doubt, dūbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
doubtful, dūbĭus, a, um, *adj.*
dove, cŏlumba, ae, *f.*
dowry, dos, dōtis, *f.*
drag, draw, trăho, traxi, tractum, 3.
draw, stringo, nxi, ctum, 3; esp. stringĕre glădĭum, *to draw the sword.*
draw down, drag down, dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3; dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3.
draw together, contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3.
draw up in order, instrŭo, xi, ctum, 3.
drink, bĭbo, i, ĭtum, 3.
drive out, expello, pŭli, pulsum, 3.
Druids, Drŭĭdes, um, *m. pl.*
dust, pulvis, ĕris, *m.*
duty, mūnus, ĕris, *n.*; offĭcium, ii, *n.*
dwell, hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
dye, to, tingo, nxi, nctum, 3.

E

each (of two), ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque, *pron.*
eager after, stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* with *gen.*
eager, be, stŭdĕo, ŭi, —, 2.
eagle, aquĭla, ae, *f.*
ear, auris, is, *f.*
earnestly, vĕhĕmentĕr, magnŏpĕrĕ, *adv.*
earth, terra, ae, *f.*
earthquake, terrae mōtus.
easily, făcĭlĕ, *adv.*

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EASY.

easy, făcĭlis, e, *adj.*
eat, ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3.
educate, ēdūco, āvi, ātum, 1.
egg, ōvum, i, *n.*
either, aut, *conj.*
elegant, ēlĕgans, ntis, *adj.*
elephant, ēlĕphantus, i, *m.*
elm-tree, ulmus, i, *f.*
eloquent, ēlōquens, ntis, *adj.*
embark, nāvem (naves) conscendo, di, sum, 3.
embroider, pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3.
eminent, exīmĭus, ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.*
empire, impĕrĭum, ii, *n.*
employ, ădhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
emulate, aemŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
enclose, sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4.
encourage, hortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
end, fīnis, is, *m.*
——, **put an end to,** fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
endowed, praedītus, a, um, *adj.* with *abl.*
endure, pătior, passus, 3; fĕro, P. L. I., p. 80.
Endymion, Endўmĭon, ōnis, *m.*
enemy (*public*), hostis, is, *c.*
—— (*personal*), ĭnīmĭcus, i, *m.*
engaged, occŭpātus, a, um, *adj.*
enjoy, frŭor, ĭtus and ctus, 3, *v. dep.* with *abl.*
enmity, ĭnīmĭcĭtĭa, ae, *f.*
enough, sātĭs, *adv.*
entangle, impĕdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4.
enter, intro, āvi, ātum, 1.
entice, lăcĭo, 3 (*obs.*), P. L. I., p. 120.
entirely, pĕnĭtus, *adv.*
entreat, ōro, āvi, ātum, 1.
envoy, lēgātus, i, *m.*
envy, invĭdĭa, ae, *f.*
epistle, ēpistŏla, ae, *f.*
escape, ēvādo, si, sum, 3.
esteem, dīlĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3.
eternal, aeternus, a, um, *adj.*
Europe, Eurōpa, ae, *f.*
even, *adj.*, aequus, a, um.
——, *conj.*, ĕtĭam.
evening, vesper, ĕris and ĕri, *m.*
evening comes on, vespĕrascit, 3, *v. impers.*, P. L. I., p. 87.

FAULT.

ever = *at any time*, unquam, *adv.*
ever = *always*, semper, *adv.*
every, omnis, e, *adj.*
every day, quŏtĭdĭē, *adv.*
every one, quisque, quaeque, quodque, and quicque (quidque), *pron.*
evident, it is, constat, stĭtit, 1.
evil, mălum, i, *n.*
example, exemplum, i, *n.*
excellent, praestans, antis, praestābĭlis, e, *adj.*
excellently, ēgrĕgĭe, *adv.*
except, praeter, *prep.* with *acc.*
exercise, to, exercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
exhaust, exhaurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4.
exhibit, praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
exhort, hortor, ădhortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
exile, an, exsul, ŭlis, *c.*
exile, exsĭlĭum, ii, *n.*
——, **live in,** exsĭlĭum ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
expectation, exspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
expense, sumptus, ūs, *m.*
experience, expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.*
experienced, pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.*
extend, prōfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *v. irreg.*
eye, ŏcŭlus, i, *m.*

F

fable, fābŭla, ae, *f.*
faith, fĭdes, ēi, *f.*
faithful, fĭdēlis, e; fĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
fall, cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3.
false, falsus, a, um, *adj.*
fame, ill, infāmĭa, ae, *f.*
famous, nōbĭlis, e, *adj.*
far, longē, *adv.*
—— **and wide,** longē, lātēquĕ.
farther, too far, longĭus, *adv. comp.*
father, păter, tris, *m.*
father-in-law, sŏcer, ĕri, *m.*
fault, culpa, ae, *f.*; vĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.*
fault with, find, vītŭpĕro, culpo, āvi, ātum, 1.

FLEET.

favour, grātĭa, ae, *f.*; bĕnĕfĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.*
fear, mĕtus, ūs; tĭmor, ōris, *m.*
fear, to, mĕtŭo, i, ūtum, 3; tĭmĕo, ŭi, —, 2; vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2.
feast, convīvĭum, ĭi, *n.*
feeble, dēbĭlis, e, *adj.*
feed on, vescor, with *abl.*, 3, *v. dep.*
feel, sentĭo, si, sum, 4.
feign, sĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
fellow-citizen, cīvis, is, *c.*
fellow-soldier, commĭlĭto, ōnis, *m.*
fence in, sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4.
fertile, fēcundus, a, um, *adj.*
festal, festus, a, um, *adj.*
—— **day, festival,** dĭes festus.
few, paucus, a, um, *adj.*
fickle, mōbĭlis, e, *adj.*
fidelity, fĭdes, ēi, *f.*
field, ăger, gri, *m.*
fierce (naturally), fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.*; fĕrus, a, um, *adj.*
fierce (roused to fierceness), saevus, a, um, *adj.*
fiery, *made of fire*, ignĕus, a, um, *adj.*
fig, fig-tree, fĭcus, i, *f.*
fight, pugno, āvi, ātum, 1; dīmĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*of troops*).
fight (*a battle*), committo, mīsi, missum, 3.
find, rĕpĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4; invĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4.
find fault with, culpo, vītŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
finger, dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*
finish, confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3.
finished, perfectus, a, um; fīnītus, a, um, *adj.*
fire, ignis, is, *m.*
—— = *conflagration*, incendĭum, ii, *n.*
fire, be on, ardĕo, si, sum, 2.
first (*adv.*), prīmo, prīmum, *adv.*
first-rate, prīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.*
fish, piscis, is, *m.*
fisherman, piscātor, ōris, *m.*
fix, fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3.
flank, lătus, ĕris, *n.*
flatter, ădūlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
flattery, ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
flee, fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3.
—— **to,** confŭgĭo, fūgi, 3.
fleet, classis, is, *f.*

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FLESH.

flesh, cāro, carnis, *f.*
flint, silex, icis, *m.*
flower, flos, ōris, *m.*
fly, a, musca, ae, *f.*
follow, sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3, *v. dep.*
follow up, subsĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep.*
folly, stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.*
food, cĭbus, i, *m.*
foolish, stultus, a, um, *adj.*
foot-path, sēmĭta, ae, *f.*
foot-soldier, pĕdĕs, ĭtis, *m.*
for (*prep.*), prō, *prep.* with *abl.*
for (*conj.*), nam, ĕnim, *conj.*
forage, pābŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
forced marches, maxĭma ĭtinĕra, *n. pl.*
forces, cōpiae, ārum, *f. pl.*
forehead, frons, tis, *f.*
foreign, pĕregrīnus, a, um, *adj.*
foresee, prōvĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.
forget, oblīviscor, lītus, 3, *v. dep.* with *gen.*
form (*a plan*), īnĕo, *4, irr.*, P. L. I., p. 83.
former, prīstĭnus, a, um; prior, us, *adj.*
formerly, ōlim, quondam, *adv.*
fortification, mūnīmentum, i, *n.*; moenĭa, ĭum, *n. pl.*; mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.*
fortify, mūnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
fortune, fortūna, ae, *f.*
fortunate, fēlix, icis, *adj.*
forum, the, fōrum, i, *n.*
fountain, fons, ntis, *m.*
fox, vulpes, is, *f.*
frame, to, fabrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1.
free, to, lĭbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
free, lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum; lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj.*
freedom, lĭbertas, ātis, *f.*
freely, lĭbĕrē, *adv.*
fresh, rĕcens, ntis, *adj.*
friend, ămīcus, i, *m.*
friendship, ămīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.*
frighten, terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
from, ā (ăb), dē, *preps.* with *abl.*
fruit, fructus, ūs, *m.*; pōmum, i, *n.* (so also in *pl.* pōma).
fruitful, fēcundus, a, um, *adj.*
full, plēnus, a, um, *adj.*
function, mūnus, ĕris, *n.*

GOOD.

funeral, fūnus, ĕris, *n.*
furious, saevus, a, um, *adj.*
furnish = *supply,* praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
furrow, sulcus, i, *m.*
further, ultĕrior, ĭus, ōris, *comp. adj.*

G

gain = *get, obtain,* păro, āvi, ātum, 1.
Gallic, Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.*
game, lūdus, i, *m.*
garden, hortus, i, *m.*
garment, vestis, is, *f.*; vestīmentum, i, *n.*
gate, porta, ae, *f.*
gather, lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3,
— **together,** contrăho, traxi, tractum, 3.
Gaul, Gallĭa, ae, *f.*
Gaul, of, Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.*
gaze, tŭĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*
general, imperātor, ōris, *m.*
genius, ingĕnĭum, ĭi, *n.*
get, gain, păro, āvi, ātum, 1; ădĭpiscor, eptus, 3, *v. dep.*
get back, rĕcŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
get together, compăro, āvi, ātum, 1; cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3.
gift, dōnum, i, *n.*
girl, pŭella, ae, *f.*
give, do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1.
give out (by measure), mĕtĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep.*
gladiator, glădĭātor, ōris, *m.*
glide, lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep.*
glory, glōrĭa, ae, *f.*
go, ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ītĕ, ĭtum, 4, *v. irr.*
go in, out, *&c.*, see comps. of ĕo, P. L. I., p. 83.
go to see, vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3.
goat, he, căper, pri, *m.*
goblet, pōcŭlum, i, *n.*
God, Dĕus, i, *m.*
goddess, dĕa, ae, *f.*
gods, of the, dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.*
gold, aurum, i, *n.*
golden, aurĕus, a, um, *adj.*
good, bŏnus, prōbus, a, um, *adj.*
good, *subs.*, bŏnum, i, *n.*
good, do, to, prōsum, P. L. I., p. 31.

HARMONY.

goods, bŏna, ōrum, *n. pl.*
goose, anser, ĕris, *m.*
govern, gŭberno, āvi, ātum, 1.
Gracchus, Gracchus, i, *m.*
grandfather, ăvus, i, *m.*
grape, ūva, ae, *f.*
grass, grāmen, ĭnis, *n.*; herba, ae, *f.*
grave, sēpulcrum, i, *n.*
great, magnus, a, um, *adj.*
great, how, quantus, a, um, *rel. adj.*
greatly, magnŏpĕrĕ, *adv.*
Greece, Graecia, ae, *f.*
Greek, Grecian, Graecus, a, um, *adj.*
green, vīrĭdis, e, *adj.*
grief, dŏlor, ōris, *m.*
grieve, grieve for, dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
grieves, it, pĭgĕt, pĭguit & pĭgĭtum est, pĭgēre, 2, *v. impers.*
grievously, grăvĭtĕr, *adv.*
ground, hūmus, i, *f.*
grow up, ădŏlesco, ŏlēvi, ultum, 3, *v. incep.*
grow together, cŏălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, 3, *v. incep.*
guard, to, custŏdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4; tŭĕor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*
guardian, custos, ōdis, *m.*
guilt, scĕlus, ĕris, *n.*
guilty, noxius, a, um, *adj.*

H

habit, consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
hail, I (ăvĕo *or* hăvĕo), *used only in Imperative.* See P. L. I., p. 124.
hails, it, grandĭnat, āvit, *v. impers.*
hand, mănus, ūs, *f.*
hand-to-hand, commĭnus, *adv.*
hand down, trādo, prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3.
handle, tracto, āvi, ātum, 1.
happen, fĭo, factus sum, fĭĕri, *v. irr.*, P. L. I., p. 84; ĕvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4.
happy, bĕātus, a, um, *adj.*
happily, bĕātē, *adv.*
harass, vexo, āvi, ātum, 1.
harbour, portus, ūs, *m.*
hard, dūrus, a, um, *adj.*
hardly, vix, *adv.*
hardship, lăbor, ōris, *m.*
hare, lĕpus, ŏris, *m.*
harmony, concordĭa, ae, *f.*

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hasten, contendo, di, sum & tum, 3; prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
hatred, ŏdĭum, ii, *n.*
have, hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
—— rather, prefer, mālo, ŭi, malle, *irr. v.*, P. L. I., p. 77.
hawk, accĭpĭter, tris, *m.*
head, căpŭt, ĭtis, *n.*
—— of, be at the, praesum fŭi, with *dat.*, P. L. I., p. 31.
heal, mĕdĕor, *no perf.*, 2, with *dat.*
health, vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
health, be in, vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
healthful, sălŭber (*or* sălubris), e, *adj.*
heap up, exstrŭo, xi, ctum, 3; cūmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
hear, audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
hearing, auditus, ūs, *m.*
heart, cŏr, cordis, *n.*
heat, călor, ōris, *m.*
heaven, coelum, i, *n.*
heavenly, coelestis, e, *adj.*
heavily, grăvĭtĕr, *adv.*
heavy, grăvis, e, *adj.*
heir, hēres, ēdis, *c.*
help, adjŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1.
helpless, ĭners, ertis, *adj.*
herbage, herba, ae, *f.*
herd, a, armentum, i, *n.*
hesitation, dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
high, altus, a, um, *adj.*
——, very, praealtus, a, um, *adj.*
highest, summus, a, um, *adj. sup.*
hill, collis, is, *m.*
himself, se, sŭi, *3rd pers., refl. pron.*
hinder, impĕdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4.
his, hers, *gen.* of ĭs, ĕa: when referring to subject, sŭus, a, um, *poss. pron.*
hither, huc, *adv.*
hoarse, raucus, a, um, *adj.*
hoe, līgo, ōnis, *m.*
hold a levy, dēlectum hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
hold an assembly, contĭōnem hăbĕre.
hold together, contĭnĕo, ŭi, entum, 2.
holiday, dies festus, *m.*
holidays, fērĭae, ārum, *f. pl.*
holy, sanctus, a, um, *adj.*
home, at, dŏmi, *adv.*
honesty, prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.*
honour, hŏnor, ōris, *m.*
honourable, hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*

hope, to, spĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
hope, spes, ēi, *f.*
hoped for, spērātus, a, um, *adj.* and *part.*
Horace, Hŏrātĭus, ii, *m.*
horn, cornu, ūs, *n.*
horned, corniger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*
horse, ĕquus, i, *m.*
horse-soldier, ĕquĕs, ĭtis, *m.*
hostage, obsĕs, ĭdis, *c.*
hot, călĭdus, a, um; fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
hour, hōra, ae, *f.*
house, dŏmus, ūs, *f.* See P. L. I., p. 22.
house of, in the, ăpŭd, *prep.*
how great, quantus, a, um, *rel. adj.*
how many, quŏt, *indecl. rel. adj.*
howl, ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
human, hūmānus, a, um, *adj.*
hump, tūber, ĕris, *n.*
hunger, fāmes, is, *f.*
hungry, to be, ēsŭrĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. desid.*
hunt, vēnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
hunter, vēnātor, ōris, *m.*
hurt, harm, nŏcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat.*; obsum, with *dat.*, P. L. I., p. 31.
hurtful, noxĭus, a, um, *adj.*
hurtful, to be, obsum, with *dat.*, P. L. I., p. 31.
husband, măritus, i, *m.*
husbandman, agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.*

I

I, ĕgŏ, mĕī, *pers. pron.*
ice, glăcies, ēi, *f.*
if, sī, *conj.*
if, as, quāsī, *conj.*
ignorance, ignōrātio, ōnis, *f.*
ignorant of (be), ignōro, āvi, ātum, 1.
ill, *adj.*, mălus, a, um, *adj.*
——, *adv.*, mălĕ, *adv.*
ill-fame, infāmia, ae, *f.*
illness, morbus, i, *m.*
ill-will, invĭdia, ae, *f.*
ill-wishing, mălĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*
image, ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*; sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.*

imitate, ĭmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
immediately, stătim, *adv.*
immense, ingens, tis, *adj.*
immortal, immortālis, e, *adj.*
immortality, immortālĭtas, ātis, *f.*
impair, infringo, frēgi, fractum, 3.
impiety, impious, nĕfās, *n. indec.*
improve, ēmendo, āvi, ātum, 1.
imprudence, imprūdentĭa, ae, *f.*
impudence, pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.*
in, into, ĭn, *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*
inactive, ignāvus, a, um, *adj.*
inconvenience, incommŏdum, i, *n.*
increase, cūmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
indeed, quĭdem, *conj.*
indolence, ignāvĭa, ae; segnĭtĭes, ēi, *f.*
indolently, ignāvē, *adv.*
indulge, indulgĕo, si, tum, 2, with *dat.*
industrious, industrĭus, a, um, *adj.*
infamous, infāmis, e, *adj.*
infamy, infāmĭa, ae, *f.*
infantry, pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.*
inferior, infĕrĭor, ĭus, *adj. comp.*
infinite, infīnītus, a, um, *adj.*
infirm, dēbĭlis, e, *adj.*
informer, index, ĭcis, *c.*
inhabitant, incŏla, ae, *c.*
injure, obsum, obfŭi or offŭi, ŏbesse, with *dat.*, P. L. I., p. 31; nŏcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat.*
injurious, noxĭus, a, um, *adj.*
injury, injūrĭa, ae, *f.*
inner, intĕrĭor, ĭus, ōris, *comp. adj.*
innumerable, innūmĕrus, a, um, *adj.*
inquire, rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1; quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3.
insect, bestĭŏla, ae, *f.*; insectum, i, *n.*
institute, instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
institution, instĭtūtum, i, *n.*

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INSTRUMENT.

instrument, instrūmentum, i, *n.*
insult, contūmēlĭa, ae, *f.*
integrity, prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.*
intellect, mens, tis, *f.*
intercept, interclūdo, si, sum, 3.
interest, ūsūra, ae, *f.*
inveigle, pellĭcĭo, lexi, lectum, 3.
invent, rĕpĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4; fingo, finxi, fictum, 3.
investigate, investīgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
inviolate, sanctus, a, um, *adj.*
iron, ferrum, i, *n.*
island, insŭla, ae, *f.*
Issus, Issus, i, *f.*
Italy, Ītălĭa, ae, *f.*
its, sŭus, a, um, *poss.pron.*
ivory, ĕbur, ŏris, *n.*

J

join, jungo, xi, ctum, 3.
—— (**battle**), proelĭum committo, mīsi, missum, 3.
journey, iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.*
joy, gaudĭum, ii, *n.*
joyful, laetus, a, um, *adj.*
judge, jūdex, ĭcis, *m.*
——, **to,** jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1.
judgment, jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.*; sententĭa, ae, *f.*
Jupiter, Jūpĭter, Jŏvis, *m.*
just, justus, a, um, *adj.*
justice, justĭtĭa, ae, *f.*
just now, mŏdŏ, *adv.*
justly, justē, *adv.*

K

keen, ācer, cris, cre, *adj.*
keep off, prōhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
keep guard, vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
kill, interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3; nĕco, āvi, ātum, 1.
kind, bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.*
kindly, bĕnignē, *adv.*
kindness, bĕnĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.*
king, rex, rēgis, *m.*
——, **to be,** regno, āvi, ātum, 1.
kingdom, regnum, i, *n.*
knee, gĕnu, ūs, *n.*

LEST.

know, scĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4.
know not, nescĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4.
knowledge, scientĭa, prūdentĭa, ae, *f.*; doctrīna, ae, *f.*
knowledge of, without the, clām, *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*
known, nōtus, a, um, *adj.*

L

labour, lăbor, ōris, *m.*
ladder, scaling, scālae, ārum, *f. pl.* (*sometimes used in sing.*)
lake, lăcus, ūs, *m.*
lament, quĕror, questus, 3, *v. dep.*
lament over, dēplōro, āvi, ātum, 1.
land, terra, ae, *f.*; ăger, gri, *m.*
language, lingua, ae, *f.*
large, magnus, a, um, *adj.*
last, ultĭmus, a, um, *adj. sup.*
last day, suprēmus dĭes, *m.*
last, at, dēmum, *adv.*
late, too, sēro, *adv.*
Latin, Lătīnus, a, um, *adj.*
laurel, laurus, i or ūs, *f.*
law, lex, lēgis, *f.*
lay waste, vasto, āvi, ātum, 1.
lay siege to, obsĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2.
lead, dūco, xi, ctum, 3; i.e. *spend,* ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
lead across, transdūco, xi, ctum, 3.
lead out, ēdūco, xi, ctum, 3.
leader, dux, dūcis, *c.*
leaf, fŏlĭum, ii, *n.*
learn, disco, dĭdĭci, —, 3.
—— **by heart,** ēdisco, dĭdĭci, 3.
learn in addition, addisco, dĭdĭci, 3.
learn = *ascertain,* cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3.
learned, doctus, a, um, *adj.*
leave, rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3.
left-hand, sĭnistra, ae, *f.*
leg, crūs, ūris, *n.*
legion, lēgio, ōnis, *f.*
leisure, ōtium, ii, *n.*
length, longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
——, **at,** tandem, *adv.*
lest, nē, P. L. i., p. 97.
lest, and, nēvĕ.

LOVE.

letter (of the alphabet) lĭtĕra, ae, *f.*
letter (*an epistle*), lĭtĕrae, ārum, *f. pl.*; ēpistŏla, ae, *f.*
letters, literature, lĭtĕrae, ārum, *f. pl.*
levy, dēlectus, ūs, *m.*
liar, lying, mendax, ācis, *subs.* and *adj.*
liberal, lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj.*
liberty, lĭbertas, ātis, *f.*
lictor, lictor, ōris, *m.*
lie (*on the ground*), jăcĕo, ŭi, —, 2.
lie, mendācĭum, ii, *n.*
—— (*to speak falsely*), mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
lieutenant, lēgātus, i, *m.*
life, vīta, ae, *f.*
light (*adj.*), lĕvis, e, *adj.*
—— (*subs.*), lux, lūcis, *f.*
——, **it becomes,** lūcescit, 3, *impers. v.*, P. L. i., p. 87.
light upon, nanciscor, nactus, 3.
lightning, fulmen, ĭnis, *n.*
like, sīmĭlis, e, *adj.*
likely, vērīsimĭlis, e, *adj.*
likeness, īmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*
limit, fīnis, *m.*
——, **to,** fīnio, īvi, ītum, 4.
line of battle, ăcĭes, ēi, *f.*
lion, lĕo, ōnis, *m.*
little, parvus, a, um, *adj.*
live, vīvo, vixi, victum, 3.
live on, vescor, with *abl.*, 3, *v. dep.*
live in exile, exsĭlĭum ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
Livy, Lĭvĭus, ii, *m.*
load, ŏnus, ĕris, *n.*
lofty, celsus, a, um, *adj.*
long (*adj.*), longus, a, um, *adj.*
long (*adv.*), diū, *adv.*
longer, diūtĭus, *adv.*
look at, specto, āvi, ātum, 1.
—— **upon** or **into,** intuĕor, tuĭtus and tūtus, 2, *v. dep.*
look down on, despĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3.
looks, vultus, ūs, *m.*
loosen, solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3.
lord, dŏmĭnus, i, *m.*
lot, sors, rtis, *f.*
lots for, I cast, sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
loud, magnus, a, um, *adj.*
love, ămo, āvi, ātum, 1; dĭlĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3.
love in return, rĕdămo, āvi, ātum, 1.

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lovely, āmābĭlis, e, *adj.*
low, hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.*
—— **(mean),** sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
lower, īnfĕrĭor, ĭus, *adj. comp.*
luckily, fēlicĭtĕr, *adv.*
lucky, fēlix, īcis, *adj.*
Lusitani, Lūsĭtāni, ōrum, *m. pl.*
luxury, luxŭrĭa, ae, *f.*

M

Macedonian, Măcĕdo, dŏnis, *m.*
made, factus, affectus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
made of fire, ignĕus, a, um, *adj.*
madness, fŭror, ōris, *m.*
magistrate, măgistrātus, ūs, *m.*
magnificent, magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*
maiden, virgo, ĭnis, *f.*
maintain, servo, āvi, ātum, 1.
make, făcio, fēci, factum, 3.
—— **a road,** sternĕrĕ viam.
make war upon, bellum inferre (with *dat.*).
man, hŏmo, ĭnis, *c.*; vir, vĭri, *m.*
man, an old, sĕnex, sĕnis, *subs.* and *adj.*
manage, gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3; ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3.
manifest, mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj.*
maniple, mănĭpŭlus, i, *m.*
manner, mos, mōris, *m.*
many, multus, a, um, *adj.*
many, how, quŏt, *indec. rel. adj.*
many, very, permulti, ae, a, *adj.*
marble, marmŏr, ŏris, *n.*
march, to, făcĕre iter.
March, Martĭus (a, um), *adj.* (*understand* mensis).
market-place, fōrum, i, *n.*
marry, dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*said of a man*); nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, with *dat.* (*said of a woman*).
marsh, pălus, ūdis, *f.*
master, dŏmĭnus, i, *m.*; măgister, tri, *m.* [*adj.*
mean, sordĭdus, a, um,
measure, to, mĕtĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep.*

medicine, mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.*
meditate, mĕdĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
meet, to, ŏbeo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
meeting, contĭo, ōnis, *f.*
mellow, mollis, e, *adj.*
membrane, membrāna, ae, *f.*
memorable, mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.*
memorandum, commentārĭus, ĭi, *m.*
memory, mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.*
Mercury, Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m.*
metal, mĕtallum, i, *n.*
mid-day, mĕrĭdies, ēi, *m.*
middle, mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.*
migrate, migro, āvi, ātum, 1.
mild, mītis, e, *adj.*
milk, lac, lactis, *n.*
mind, mens, ntis, *f.*
mindful, mĕmor, ŏris, *adj.*
miserable, mĭser, ĕrā, ĕrum, *adj.*
misfortune, călămĭtas, tātis, *f.*; incommŏdum, i, *n.*
mistake, error, ōris, *m.*
——, **make a,** erro, āvi, ātum, 1.
mistress, dŏmĭna, ae, *f.*
moisten, tingo, nxi, nctum, 3.
moment, at one—at another, mŏdŏ—mŏdŏ, *adv.*
money, pĕcūnia, ae, *f.*; aes, aeris, *n.*
month, mensis, is, *m.*
monument, mŏnŭmentum, i, *n.*
moon, lūna, ae, *f.*
more, plus, plūris, *neut. adj.*; in *pl.* plūres, a.
morrow, of-to-, crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.*
mortal, mortālis, e, *adj.*
mother, māter, tris, *f.*
motion, mōtus, ūs, *m.*
mound, agger, ĕris, *m.*
mount, to, conscendo, dĭ, sum, 3.
mountain, mons, ntis, *m.*
mouth, ōs, ōris, *n.*
move, mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.
movement, mōtus, ūs, *m.*
much, multus, a, um, *adj.*
——, multum, *adv.*
——, **by how,** quō, *adv.* (qui).
——, **by so,** ĕo, *adv.* (is).
multitude, multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*

multitude, the, vulgus, i, *n.*
Muse, a, Mūsa, ae, *f.*
my (mine), meus, a, um, *poss. pron.*

N

name, to, appello, āvi, ātum, 1.
name, nōmen, ĭnis, *n.*
narrow, angustus, a, um, *adj.*
native-land, patrĭa, ae, *f.*
nature, nātūra, ae, *f.*
naval, nāvālis, e, *adj.*
near to (*prep.*), prŏpĕ, *adv.*
near (*adj.*), prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.*
nearly, fĕre, *adv.*
necessary, nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.*; nĕcesse, *neut. adj.*
necessity, nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.*
neck, cervix, īcis, *f.*
need, ŏpus, *indec. subs.*, with *abl.* and *adj.*
needful, nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.*
needle, ăcus, ūs, *f.*
neighbouring, fĭnītĭmus, a, um, *adj.*
neither, neuter, tra, trum, *indef. pron.*
neither, nor, nĕquĕ, nĕc, *conj.*
nest, nīdus, i, *m.*
net, rēte, is, *n.*
nets, casses, ĭum, *m. pl.*
never, nunquam, *adv.*
nevertheless, tămen, *conj.*
new, nŏvus, a, um, *adj.*
next, proxĭmus, a, um, *adj. sup.*
night, nox, noctis, *f.*
——, **of, nightly,** nocturnus, a, um, *adj.*
nightingale, luscĭnia, ae, *f.*
no, none, nullus, a, um, *indef. pron.*
noble, nōbĭlis, e, *adj.*
nobody, no one, nēmo, ĭnis, *c.*
noisy, garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.*
noon, mĕrĭdies, ēi, *m.*
not, nōn, haud, *adv.*
—— **yet,** nondum, *adv.*
nothing, nīhĭl, *indec. subs.*
nourish, nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
November, Nŏvember, bris, *m.*

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instrument, ins
tum, i, *n.*
insult, contŭmēlĭa
integrity, prŏbĭta
intellect, mens, t
intercept, interc
sum, 3.
interest, ūsūra,
inveigle, pellĭcĭ
tum, 3.
invent, rĕpĕrĭo,
tum, 4; fingo, finxi
investigate, in
ātum, 1.
inviolate, sanc
adj.
iron, ferrum, i,
island, insŭla,
Issus, Issus, i,
Italy, Itălĭa, a
its, sŭus, a, um
ivory, ĕbur, ŏr

J

join, jungo, x
—— (battl
committo, mīsi,
journey, ĭter
joy, gaudĭum
joyful, laetu
judge, jūdex
——, **to,**
tum, 1.
judgment,
sententĭa, ae,
Jupiter, J
just, justus
justice, ju
just now,
justly, ju

keen, ăc
keep o
ĭtum, 2.
keep gu
ātum, 1.
kill, int
3; nĕco, ā
kind, b
kindly,
kindne
n.
king,
——, t
ātum, 1.
kingd
knee,

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POWERFUL.

ful, pŏtens, tis, *adj.*
ce, a, instĭtūtum, i,
(*subs.*), laus, dis, *f.*
, to, laudo, āvi, ā-
r (prex), prĕcis, *f.*
nd gen., sing. obsol.,
. in pl.).
ous, cārus, a, um, *adj.*
r, praefĕro, tŭli, lā-
L. I., p. 81; mālo, mā-
le, P. L. I., p. 77.
are, pāro, āvi, ātum, 1.
ared. pārātus, a, um,
id *ad.*
ence of, in the, cō-
ep. with *abl.*
ent, praesens, tis, *adj.*
——, to be, adsum, af-
sse, P. L. I., p. 31.
serve, servo, conservo,
um, 1.
ss, prĕmo, pressi, pres-
..
ss upon, opprĭmo,
pressum, 3.
tence, sīmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
vent, obsto, stĭti, stĭ-
i; prōhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
son, carcer, ĕris, *m.*
vate, prīvātus, a, um,
and *adj.*
bable, vērīsīmĭlis, e,
oceed, progrĕdĭor, gres-
3, *v. dep.*
oclaim, indĭco, xi, ctum,
ohibit, prōhĭbĕo, ŭi,
i, 2.
omise, prōmitto, mīsi,
um, 3; pollĭceor, ĭtus, 2,
p.
roperly, prŏbē, rectē, *adv.*
ropose a law, to, lēgem
ĕ.
rostrate, to, affligo, fixi,
um, 3.
rotect, tuĕor, ĭtus and
us, 2, *v. dep.*
rovide, prōvĭdĕo, vīdi,
um, 2.
rovince, prōvincĭa, ae, *f.*
rovisions, commeātus,
m, *m. pl.*
prudence, prūdentĭa, ae, *f.*
prudent, prūdens, tis, *adj.*
prudently, prūdenter, *adv.*
public, publĭcus, a, um,
lj.
punish, pūnio, īvi, ĭtum, 4;
ulto (*or* mulcto), āvi, ātum,

RECKLESSNESS.

punishment, poena, ae, *f.*
pupil, discĭpŭlus, i, *m.*
pursuit, stŭdĭum, ii, *n.*
put an end to, fīnio, īvi, ĭtum, 4.
put off, differo, distŭli, dī-lātum, *v. irreg.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
put to death, interfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3.
put to flight, fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1.

Q

quality, *good,* virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
quarrel, jurgĭum, ĭi, *n.*
queen, rēgina, ae, *f.*
question, to, interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
quiet, tranquillus, plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
quit, excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.

R

race, gĕnus, ĕris, *n.*
rain, plŭvĭa, ae, *f.*
rainbow, arcus coelestis, *m.*
rains, it, plŭit, plŭit or plūvit, pluĕre, 3, *v. impers.*
raise (*forces*), compăro, āvi, ātum, 1.
rampart, vallum, i, *n.*
rapacious, răpax, ācis, *adj.*
rapid, răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
rare, rārus, a, um, *adj.*
rashness, tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.*
rather, have, mālo, ŭi, malle, P. L. I., p. 77.
ratify, sanclo, nxi, nctum, 4.
raven, corvus, i, *m.*
raw, crūdus, a, um, *adj.*
ray, rādĭus, i, *m.*
read, lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
read aloud, rĕcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
read through, perlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
ready, părātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
reason, rătĭo, ōnis, *f.*
recall, to, rĕvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
receive, accĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
recent, rĕcens, ntis, *adj.*
recklessness, tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.*

RETURN.

recollection, rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
reconcile, rĕconcĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1.
recover, rĕcŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
refresh, recrĕo, āvi, ātum, 1.
refuse, rĕcūso, āvi, ātum, 1.
regain, rĕcūpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
region, rĕgio, ōnis, *f.*
registering, a, census, ūs, *m.*
reign, regno, āvi, ātum, 1.
reject, aspernor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
rejoice, gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, 2, P. L. I., p. 85.
relate, narro, āvi, ātum, 1.
relying on, frētus, a, um, *adj.* with *abl.*
remain, mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2.
remain over, sŭpersum, fŭi, esse, P. L. I., p. 31.
remedy, mĕdĕor, *no perf.*, 2, *v. dep.*
remember, rĕmĭniscor, —, 3, *v. dep.*
remembered, to be, mĕmŏrābilis, e, *adj.*
render assistance, auxĭlĭum fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *irr. v.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
renowned, clārus, a, um, *adj.*
repair, rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3.
repents, it, poenĭtet, P. L. I., p. 86.
report, to, dĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, *v. irreg.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
report, rūmor, ōris, *m.*
republic, respublĭca, rēĭ-publĭcae, *f.*
resist, rĕsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, with *dat.*
resolve, constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
respect, to, observo, āvi, ātum, 1.
rest, ōtium, ĭi, *n.*; quĭes, ētis, *f.*
rest, the, cētĕri, ĕrae, ĕra, *adj. pl.*
restore, rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3.
restrain, cŏercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
retire, cēdo, concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
return, rĕdeo, P. L. I., p. 83; rĕverto, ti, sum; rĕvertor, sus, 3, *v. dep.*

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now, nunc, jam, *adv.*
——, **just,** mŏdŏ, *adv.*
number, nŭmĕrus, i, *m.*
nurture, nutrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.

O

oak, quercus, ūs, *f.*
oath, jusjūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, *n.*
obey, pāreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2; ŏbēdio, īvi, ītum, 4, with *dat.*
object, rĕcūso, āvi, ātum, 1.
obligation, offĭcium, ĭi, *n.*
oblique, oblīquus, a, um, *adj.*
obliquely, oblīquē, *adv.*
obscure, obscūrus, a, um, *adj.*
observe (*carefully*), contemplor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
obtain, pāro, āvi, ātum, 1; ădĭpiscor, adeptus, 3, *v. dep.*
obtain by chance, nanciscor, nactus, 3, *v. dep.*
obtain possession of, pŏtĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.* with *abl.*
ocean, ōcĕānus, i, *m.*
often, saepĕ, *adv.*
——, **very,** saepissĭmē, *adv.*
oftentimes, saepĕnŭmĕrō, *adv.*
old, sĕnex, sĕnis (of persons only); vĕtus, ĕris, *adj.*
old age, sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.*
old man, sĕnex, sĕnis, *m.*
oldest, antīquus, a, um, *adj.*
omen, ōmen, ĭnis, *n.*
one, ūnus, a, um, *adj.*
one of the two, alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *indef. pron.*
only, sōlum, *adv.*
onset, impĕtus, ūs, *m.*
opinion, ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.*; sententĭa, ae, *f.*
opportunity, tempus, ŏris, *n.*
oppose, rĕsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, with *dat.*; oppugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
or, aut, *conj.*
oracle, ōrāculum, i, *n.*
oration, ōrātio, ōnis, *f.*
orator, ōrātor, ōris, *m.*
order, jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2.
Orgetorix, Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m.*
ornament, ornāmentum, i, *n.*; dĕcus, ŏris, *n.*

other, of two, alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *indef. pron.*
out of, ē, ex, *prep.* with *abl.*
outside, extĕrus, a, um, *adj.*
overcome, sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
overthrow, to, ēverto, ti, sum, 3.
overwhelm, opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3.
owe, ought, dĕbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
owing, it is, per (te) stat.
owl, a screech, strix, strĭgis, *f.*
ox, bōs, bŏvis, *c.*

P

pace, passus, ūs, *m.*
pain, dŏlor, ōris, *m.*
pains, to take, cūro, āvi, ātum, 1.
paint, pingo, nxi, ctum, 3.
pale, pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
pardon, vĕnĭa, ae, *f.*
parent, pārens, entis, *c.*
part, pars, tis, *f.*
partner, sŏcius, i, *m.*
pass, a, fauces, ĭum, *f. pl.*
pass away, lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep.*
pass by, over, praetĕrĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
pass through, transĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
pass (come to), fĭo, factus, fĭĕri, P. L. I., p. 84.
passion, cupīdĭtas, ātis, *f.*
past, praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj.*
path, vĭa, ae, *f.*
——, **foot,** sēmĭta, ae, *f.*
patience, pătĭentĭa, ae, *f.*
patiently, pătĭentĕr, *adv.*
pay, merces, ēdis, *f.*
peace, pax, pācis, *f.*
peacock, pāvo, ōnis, *m.*
pear, pĭrum, i, *n.*
pear-tree, pĭrus, i, *f.*
pearl, margārita, ae, *f.*
perceive, sentĭo, si, sum, 4.
perfect, perfectus, a, um, *adj.*
perform, exsĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. dep.*; perfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3.
perish, pĕrĕo, intĕrĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
perseverance, persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.*

persuade, persuādĕo, suādĕo, si, sum, 2, with *dat.*
perverse, perversus, a, um, *adj.*
petulance, pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.*
philosopher, phĭlŏsŏphus, i, *m.*
philosophy, phĭlŏsŏphĭa, ae, *f.*
physician, mĕdĭcus, i, *m.*
picture, a, tăbŭla picta.
pig, sūs, sŭis, *c.*
pillage, dīrĭpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3.
pitch a camp, castra pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3.
pity, mĭsĕreor, ĭtus and rtus, 2, *v. dep.*; mĭsĕret, mĭsĕrĭtum est, *v. impers.*, with *gen.*
place, lŏcus, i, *m.*
——, **to,** collŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
place beneath, subjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3.
plain, plānĭtiēs, ēi, *f.*
plan, consĭlium, ii, *n.*
plant, planta, ae, *f.*
plant a colony, dēdūcĕre cŏlōnĭam.
Plato, Plăto, ōnis, *m.*
play, lūdo, si, sum, 3.
pleasant, jūcundus, a, um, *adj.*
pleasantly, jūcundē, *adv.*
please, plăceo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, with *dat.*
pleases, it, plăcet, ŭit, *v. impers.*, P. L. I., p. 86.
pleasing, grātus, a, um, *adj.*
pleasure, vŏluptas, ātis, *f.*
plebeians, plebs, plēbis, *f.*
plenty, cōpĭa, ae, *f.*
plum, prūnum, i, *n.*
plum-tree, prūnus, i, *f.*
plunder (*subs.*), praeda, ae, *f.*
plunder, to, dīrĭpio, rīpŭi, reptum, 3; spŏlio, āvi, ātum, 1.
poem, carmen, ĭnis, *n.*
poet, pŏēta, ae, *m.*
poison, vĕnēnum, i; vīrus, i, *n.*
Pompey, Pompēius, ii, *m.*
poor, paupĕr, ĕris, *adj.*
portrait, īmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*
post, stătio, ōnis, *f.*
poverty, paupertas, ātis, *f.*
power, pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.*; pŏtestas, ātis, *f.*
power of, in the, pĕnĕs, *prep.* with *acc.*

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POWERFUL.

powerful, pŏtens, tis, *adj.*
practice, a, institūtum, i, *n.*
praise (*subs.*), laus, dis, *f.*
——, **to,** laudo, āvi, ātum, 1.
prayer (prex), prĕcis, *f.* (*nom. and gen., sing. obsol., used gen. in pl.*).
precious, cārus, a, um, *adj.*
prefer, praefĕro, tŭli, lātum, P. L. I., p. 81; mālo, mālŭi, malle, P. L. I., p. 77.
prepare, păro, āvi, ātum, 1.
prepared. pārātus, a, um, *part.* and *ad.*
presence of, in the, cōram, *prep.* with *abl.*
present, praesens, tis, *adj.*
——, **to be,** adsum, affŭi, adesse, P. L. I., p. 31.
preserve, servo, conservo, āvi, ātum, 1.
press, prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3.
press upon, opprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3.
pretence, sīmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
prevent, obsto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1; prōhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
prison, carcer, ĕris, *m.*
private, privātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
probable, vērīsīmĭlis, e, *adj.*
proceed, progrĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.*
proclaim, indĭco, xi, ctum, 3.
prohibit, prōhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
promise, prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3; pollĭceor, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.*
properly, prŏpĕ, rectē, *adv.*
propose a law, to, lēgem ferrĕ.
prostrate, to, afflīgo, flixi, flictum, 3.
protect, tuĕor, ĭtus and tūtus, 2, *v. dep.*
provide, prōvĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2.
province, prōvincĭa, ae, *f.*
provisions, commeātus, ūum, *m. pl.*
prudence, prūdentĭa, ae, *f.*
prudent, prūdens, tis, *adj.*
prudently, prūdenter, *adv.*
public, publĭcus, a, um, *adj.*
punish, pūnĭo, īvi, ĭtum, 4; multo (*or* mulcto), āvi, ātum, 1.

RECKLESSNESS.

punishment, poena, ae, *f.*
pupil, discĭpŭlus, i, *m.*
pursuit, stŭdĭum, ii, *n.*
put an end to, fĭnĭo, īvi, ĭtum, 4.
put off, differo, distŭli, dīlātum, *v. irreg.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
put to death, interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3.
put to flight, fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1.

Q

quality, *good,* virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
quarrel, jurgĭum, ĭi, *n.*
queen, rēgĭna, ae, *f.*
question, to, interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
quiet, tranquillus, plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
quit, excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.

R

race, gĕnus, ĕris, *n.*
rain, plŭvĭa, ae, *f.*
rainbow, arcus coelestis, *m.*
rains, it, plŭit, plŭit or plŭvit, pluĕre, 3, *v. impers.*
raise (*forces*), compăro, āvi, ātum, 1.
rampart, vallum, i, *n.*
rapacious, răpax, ācis, *adj.*
rapid, răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
rare, rārus, a, um, *adj.*
rashness, tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.*
rather, have, mālo, ŭi, malle, P. L. I., p. 77.
ratify, sanclo, nxi, nctum, 4.
raven, corvus, i, *m.*
raw, crūdus, a, um, *adj.*
ray, rădĭus, i, *m.*
read, lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
read aloud, rĕcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
read through, perlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
ready, părātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
reason, rătĭo, ōnis, *f.*
recall, to, rĕvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
receive, accĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
recent, rĕcens, ntis, *adj.*
recklessness, tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.*

RETURN.

recollection, rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.*
reconcile, rĕconcĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1.
recover, rĕcŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
refresh, recrĕo, āvi, ātum, 1.
refuse, rĕcūso, āvi, ātum, 1.
regain, rĕcūpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
region, rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.*
registering, a, census, ūs, *m.*
reign, regno, āvi, ātum, 1.
reject, aspernor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
rejoice, gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, 2, P. L. I., p. 85.
relate, narro, āvi, ātum, 1.
relying on, frētus, a, um, *adj.* with *abl.*
remain, mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2.
remain over, sŭpersum, fŭi, esse, P. L. I., p. 31.
remedy, mĕdĕor, *no perf.*, 2, *v. dep.*
remember, rĕmĭniscor, —, 3, *v. dep.*
remembered, to be, mĕmŏrābilis, e, *adj.*
render assistance, auxĭlĭum fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3, *irr. v.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
renowned, clārus, a, um, *adj.*
repair, rĕfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3.
repents, it, poenitet, P. L. I., p. 86.
report, to, dĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, *v. irreg.*, P. L. I., p. 81.
report, rūmor, ōris, *m.*
republic, respublica, rēīpublicae, *f.*
resist, rĕsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, with *dat.*
resolve, constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
respect, to, observo, āvi, ātum, 1.
rest, ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.*; quĭes, ētis, *f.*
rest, the, cētĕri, ĕrae, ĕra, *adj. pl.*
restore, rĕfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3.
restrain, cŏercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
retire, cēdo, concēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
return, rĕdeo, P. L. I., p. 83; rĕvertor, sus, 3, *v. dep.*

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reveal, dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3.
reverence, to, vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
reward, praemĭum, ii, *n.*
Rhine, Rhēnus, i, *m.*
Rhodes, Rhŏdus, i, *f.*
Rhone, Rhŏdănus, i, *m.*
rich, dīves, ĭtis, *adj.*
riches, dīvĭtĭae, ārum, *f. pl.*
ride, to, vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v. dep.*
right, rectus, a, um, *adj.*
right-hand, dextra, ae, *f.*
rightly, prŏbē, rectē, *adv.*
ripe, mātūrus, a, um, *adj.*
rise, to, ŏrĭor, ortus, ŏrīri, 4, *v. dep.*
rising (*of the sun*, &c.), ortus, ūs, *m.*
rival, aemŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*in a good sense with acc.; in a bad sense with dat.*).
river, flŭvĭus, i, *m.*; flūmen, ĭnis, *n.*
robber, lātro, ōnis, *m.*; praedo, ōnis, *m.*
rock, rūpes, is, *f.*; saxum, i, *n.*
Roman, Rōmānus, a, um, *adj.*
Rome, Rōma, ae, *f.*
root, rādix, ĭcis, *f.*
rope, fūnis, is, *m.*
rose, rōsa, ae, *f.*
rough, rugged, asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*
round, circum, *prep.* with *acc.*
row, sĕrĭes, em, e, *f.*
rule, rĕgo, rexi, rectum, 3.
rumour, rūmor, ōris, *m.*
run, curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3.
run hither and thither, curso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.*
rush together, convŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1.

S

sacred, săcer, cra, crum, *adj.*
sacrifice, to, immŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
sad, tristis, e, *adj.*
safe, tūtus, a, um, *adj.*
safety, sălūs, ūtis, *f.*
sagacious, prūdens, tis, *adj.*
sailor, nauta, ae, *m.*
sake of, for the, grātĭā, causā, with *gen.*
Sallust, Sallustĭus, ii, *m.*

sally, a, ĕruptĭo, ōnis, *f.*
salute, sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1.
same, ĭdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *adj. pron.*
sandy, ărĕnōsus, a, um, *adj.*
sanguinary, ātrox, ōcis, *adj.*
save, servo, conservo, āvi, ātum, 1.
savour of, săpio, ĭi, 3.
say, dīco, xi, ctum, 3.
scaling-ladder, scāla, ae, *more usu.* scālae, ārum, *f.*
scarcely, vix, *adv.*
scatter, spargo, si, sum, 3.
scent, ŏdor, ōris, *m.*
scholar, discĭpŭlus, i, *m.*
school, schŏla, ae, *f.*
Scipio, Scīpĭo, ōnis, *m.*
Scythian, Scўtha, ae, *m.*
sea, mărĕ, is, *n.*; pĕlăgus, i, *n.*
——, of the, mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*
search into, investīgo, āvi, ātum, 1.
seat, sēdes, ĭs, *f.*
second, sĕcundus, a, um; alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*
secretly, clam, *adv.*
secure, sēcūrus, a, um, *adj.*
see, vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2; cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3.
see, go to, vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3.
seed, sēmen, ĭnis, *n.*
seeing, vīsus, ūs, *m.*
seek, quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3.
seem, vĭdĕor, vīsus, 2, *v. dep.*
seize, comprĕhendo, di, sum, 3; răpio, ŭi, tum, 3.
seize on, arrĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3.
seldom, rāro, *adv.*
self, ipse, a, um, *pron.*
Sempronius, Semprōnĭus, ii, *m.*
senate, sĕnātus, ūs, *m.*
senate-house, Cūrĭa, ae, *f.*
send, mitto, mīsi, missum, 3.
send on before, praemitto, etc.
send together, committo, etc.
sense, sensus, ūs, *m.*
separate, sēpăro, āvi, ātum, 1; dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3.
servant, mĭnister, tri, *m.*
serviceable, ūtĭlis, e, *adj.*
——, to be, prōsum, P. L. I., p. 31.

set out, prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3, *v. dep.*
set (*an example*), praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
setting, occāsus, ūs, *m.*
severe, sĕvērus, a, um; grăvis, e, *adj.*
severely, grăvĭtĕr, *adv.*
shade, umbra, ae, *f.*
shake, quătĭo, quassum, 3.
shames, it, pŭdet, P. L. I., p. 86.
share, to, partĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
sharp, ăcūtus, a, um, *adj.*
sharpen, ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3.
sheep, ŏvis, is, *f.*
sheep-fold, ŏvīle, is, *n.*
shepherd, pastor, ōris, *m.*
shield, scūtum, i, *n.*
shine, fulgĕo, si, sum, 2.
ship, nāvis, is, *f.*
shoe, calcĕus, i, *m.*
shore, lītus, ŏris, *n.*
short, brĕvis, e, *adj.*
shortly, mox, *adv.*
shout, clāmor, ōris, *m.*
——, to, clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
shut, claudo, si, sum, 3.
—— off, interclūdo, si, sum, 3.
Sicily, Sĭcĭlĭa, ae, *f.*
sick, aeger, gra, grum; aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.*
sickle, falx, falcis, *f.*
side with, adsum, P. L. I., p. 31.
side, on this, cis, citrā, *prep.* with *acc.*
side, lătus, ĕris, *n.*
sideways, oblīquus, a, um, *adj.*
siege, obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.*
sign, signal, signum, i, *n.*
silence, sĭlentĭum, ii, *n.*
silent, to be, tăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
silver, argentum, i, *n.*
sing, canto, āvi, ātum, 1; căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3.
sister, sŏror, ōris, *f.*
sit, sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2.
size, magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
skilful, skilled in, pĕrītus, a, um; sŏlers, rtis, *adj.*
skin (*of animal*), pellis, is, *f.*
slaughter, caedes, is, *f.* clādes, is, *f.*
slave, servus, i, *m.*
slavery, servĭtūs, ūtis, *f.*

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SLAY.

slay, interfĭcio, fēci, fectum; caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3; occīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3.
sleep (*subs.*), somnus, i, *m.*
——, **to,** dormĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4.
slender, tĕnŭis, e; grăcĭlis, e, *adj.*
slothfulness, segnĭtiēs, ēi, *f.*
slow, tardus, a, um, *adj.*
sluggish, segnis, e; ignāvus, a, um, *adj.*
small, parvus, a, um, *adj.*
smell, ŏdor, ōris, *m.*
snatch away, ērĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3.
snow, nix, nĭvis, *f.*
snows, it, ningit, P. L. I., p. 87.
so, ĭtă, tam, *adv.*
soft, mollis, e, *adj.*
soften, mollĭo, īvi, ītum, 4.
soldier, mīles, ĭtis, *c.*
some, nonnullus, a, um, *adj.*
some one, some thing, ălĭquis, ălĭquĭd, *indef. pron.*
sometime, quondam, *adv.*
sometimes, nonnunquam, *adv.*
son, fĭlius, ĭi, *m.*; *voc.* fĭli.
son-in-law, gĕner, ĕri, *m.*
song, carmen, ĭnis, *n.*; cantus, ūs, *m.*
soon, mox, *adv.*
soon as, sīmŭl ac sīmŭlac, *conjs.*
sorrow, dŏlor, ōris, *m.*
soul, ănĭmus, i, *m.*
sound, sŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.*
sovereignty, dŏmĭnātus, ūs, *m.*
sow, sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3.
Spain, Hispānĭa, ae, *f.*
spare, parco, pĕperci (*also* parsi), parsum, 3.
sparrow, passer, ĕris, *m.*
speak, lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 2, *v. dep.*
speak to, allŏquor, cūtus, 3.
speech, ōrātio, ōnis, *f.*
spend one's life, to, actātem ăgĕre.
spirited, fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.*
splendid, splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
spring, vēr, vēris, *n.*
sprout, planta, ae, *f.*
spur, calcăr, āris, *n.*
spy out, spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
stag, cervus, i, *m.*
stain, to, tingo, nxi, nctum, 3.
stand, sto, stĕti, stātum, 1.

SWAMP.

star, stella, ae, *f.*
state, cīvĭtas, ātis, *f.*
station, stātio, ōnis, *f.*
statue, ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f.*
steep, ardŭus, a, um, *adj.*
step, a, grădus, ūs, *m.*
stern, ātrox, ōcis, *adj.*
still, tămen, *conj.*
stone, lăpis, ĭdis, *m.*
stone, of, lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.*
storm, tempestas, ātis, *f.*
——, **take by,** expugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
story, fābŭla, ae, *f.*
straight, rectus, a, um, *adj.*
strength, vis, *f.*, P. L. I., p. 22; firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.*
strengthen, firmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
strew, sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3; *esp.* sternĕrĕ vĭam, *to make a road.*
strike, to, caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3; percŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3.
strip, spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, with *acc. of pers.*, and *abl. of thing.*
strive, nĭtor, nīsus and nixus, 3, *v. dep.*
strive hard, ēnītor, 3, *v. dep.*
strong, vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
——, **make,** firmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
study, stŭdĭum, ĭi, *n.*
——, **to,** stŭdĕo, ŭi, —, 2, with *dat.*
subvert, ēverto, ti, sum, 3.
successful, fēlix, ĭcis, *adj.*
succession, sĕrĭes, em, e, *f.*
sudden, sŭbĭtus, a, um, *adj.*
suddenly, sŭbĭto, *adv.*
suffer, pătior, passus, 3, *v. dep.*
sufficiently, sātis, *adv.*
summer, aestas, ātis, *f.*
——, **of, summer-like,** aestīvus, a, um, *adj.*
summon, advŏco, āvi, ātum, 1.
sun, sol, sōlis, *m.*
sup, coeno, āvi, and coenātus sum, 1. See P. L. I., p. 85.
supplies, commeātūs, ūum, *m. pl.*
surrender, dēdĭtio, ōnis, *f.*
surround, cingo, xi, ctum, 3.
survive, sūpersum, P. L. I., p. 31.
suspicion, suspĭcio, ōnis, *f.*
swallow, hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.*
swamp, pălus, ūdis, *f.*

THERMOPYLAE.

swan, ŏlor, ōris, *m.*
swear, jūro, āvi, ātum, 1: *see* P. L. I., p. 85.
sweet, dulcis, suāvis, e, *adj.*
swell, intūmesco, tūmŭi, 3.
swift, cĕlĕr, ĕris, ĕre, *adj.*
swiftly, cĕlĕrĭter, *adv.*
swine, sūs, sŭis (*dat. pl.* sŭbus), *c.*
sword, glădius, i, *m.*
Syracuse, Syrācūsae, ārum, *f. pl.*

T

table, mensa, ae, *f.*
tablet, writing, tăbŭla, ae, *f.*
take, căpio, cēpi, captum, 3.
—— **by storm,** expugno, āvi, ātum, 1.
take heed, cāvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2.
take vengeance on, ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. dep.*
tall, celsus, a, um, *adj.*
Tarentum, Tărentum, i, *n.*
tarry, mŏror, ātus, 1.
task, pensum, i, *n.*
taste, to, gusto, āvi, ātum, 1.
tax, vectīgal, ālis, *n.*
teach, dŏcĕo, ŭi, ctum, 2.
teacher, măgister, tri, *m.*; doctor, ōris, *m.*
tear asunder, dīvello, velli, vulsum, 3.
tell, dīco, xi, ctum, 3.
tempest, tempestas, ātis, *f.*
temple, templum, i, *n.*
tender, tĕnĕr, a, um, *adj.*
tent, tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.*
terrify, terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
territories, fines, ĭum, *m. pl.*
terror, terror, ōris, *m.*
that (*pron.*), istĕ, illĕ, is, P. L. I., pp. 34, 35.
that (*conj.*), ŭt, P. L. I., p. 97.
—— **not,** nē, quīn, P. L. I., p. 97.
Thebes, Thēbae, ārum, *f. pl.*
their own, *gen. pl.* of is, ea, id; *when referring to subject,* sŭus, a, um, *poss. pron.*
Themistocles, Thĕmistŏcles, i *and* is, *m.*
then, tum, *adv.*
then indeed, tum dēmum.
there, ibi, *adv.*
Thermopylae, Thermŏpylae, ārum, *f. pl.*

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THICK.

thick, densus, a, um, *adj.*
thief, fūr, fūris, *c.*
thin, tĕnuis, e, *adj.*
thing, rēs, ēi, *f.*
think, pŭto, cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1.
thirst, sĭtis, is, *f.*
this (near me), hic, haec, hoc, *dem. pron.*
thither, eō, *adv.*
thorn, vepres, is, *more usu. pl.* vepres, um, *m.*
thou, tu, tŭi, *pers. pron.*
threats, mĭnae, ārum, *f. pl.*
throat, fauces, ĭum, *f. pl.*
through, per, *prep.* with *acc.*
throw, jăcio, jēci, jactum, conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3.
throw a bridge over a river, flūmen ponte jungo, junxi, nctum, 3.
thunderbolt, fulmen, ĭnis, *n.*
thunders, it, tŏnăt, P. L. I., p. 87.
thus, ĭtă, *adv.*
tiger, tigris, is and idis, *c.*
time, tempus, ŏris, *n.*
timid, tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
to, ăd, *prep.* with *acc.*
to-morrow, of, crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.*
toga, tŏga, ae, *f.*
token, signum, i, *n.*
too, too much, nĭmis, *adv.*
too late, sēro, *adv.*
tongue, lingua, ae, *f.*
torch, fax, făcis, *f.*; lampas, ădis, *f.*
torn, lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*
torture, crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.*
towards, versus, adversus, *preps.* with *acc.*
tower, turris, is, *f.*
town, oppĭdum, i, *n.*
train up, ērŭdio, īvi, ītum, 4.
trained, ērŭdītus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.*
traitor, prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.*
traverse, pĕragro, āvi, ātum, 1.
treasury, aerārium, ĭi, *n.*
treaty, foedus, ĕris, *n.*
tree, arbor, ŏris, *f.*
trial, expĕrĭentia, ae, *f.*
triumph, triumpho, āvi, ātum, 1.
triumph, a, trĭumphus, i, *m.*
trouble, to, mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.

UNRIPE.

trouble (*subs.*), aerumna, ae, *f.*
troublesome, mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.*
Troy, Trōja, ae, *f.*
true, vērus, a, um, *adj.*
trust, fīdo, fīsus sum, P. L. I., p. 85.
trust in, crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3.
truth, vērĭtas, ātis, *f.*
try, expĕrior, rtus, 4, *v. dep.*
turn back, rĕverto, ti, sum, and tor, sus, 3, *v. dep.*
tyrant, tyrannus, i, *m.*

U

unable, to be, nĕquĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
unanimity, concordĭa, ae, *f.*
unarmed, ĭnermis, e, *adj.*
unbecoming, it is, dēdĕcĕt, P. L. I., p. 86.
unbounded, infīnītus, a, um, *adj.*
unbreakfasted, impransus, a, um, *adj.*
uncertain, incertus, a, um, *adj.*
under, sŭb, subtĕr, *preps.* with *acc.* and *abl.*
undergo, sŭbĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4.
understand, intellĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3.
undertake, suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
undone, infectus, a, um, *adj.*
unfortunate, infēlix, īcis, *adj.*
unfortunately, infēlĭcĭter, *adv.*
unfriendly, ĭnīmīcus, a, um, *adj.*
unhappy, infēlix, īcis, *adj.*
union, concordĭa, ae, *f.*
united, become, cōălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, 3.
universe, mundus, i, *m.*
unjust, injustus, a, um, *adj.*
unjustly, injustē, *adv.*
unlearned, indoctus, a, um, *adj.*
unless, nīsĭ, *conj.*
unlike, dissīmĭlis, e, *adj.*
unmindful, immĕmor, ŏris, *adj.*
unripe, crūdus, a, um, *adj.*

WAGES.

unsheath, stringo, nxi, ctum, 3.
unskilful, impĕrītus, a, um, *adj.*
unwilling, to be, nōlo, P. L. I., p. 77.
upper, sŭpĕrĭor, ĭus, *adj. comp.*
upright, prŏbus, a, um, *adj.*
use, to, ūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep.*, with *abl.*
useful, ūtĭlis, e, *adj.*
usury, ūsūra, ae, *f.*
utmost, summus, a, um, *sup. adj.*

V

vain, in, frustrā, *adv.*
valley, vallis, is, *f.*
valour, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
valuable, prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*
various, vărĭus, a, um, *adj.*
vehemently, vĕhĕmentĕr, *adv.*
veil, nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *esp.* nūbĕrĕ vīro (*dat.*) *to marry* (*said of the woman only*).
vengeance on, take, ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. dep.*
venture, to, audĕo, ausus sum, 2, P. L. I., p. 85.
Verres, Verres, is, *m.*
verse, versus, ūs, *m.*
veteran, vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.*
vex, vexo, āvi, ātum, 1.
vexes, it, pĭget, P. L. I., p. 86.
vice, vĭtium, ĭi, *n.*
victim, hostĭa, victĭma, ae, *f.*
victory, victōrĭa, ae, *f.*
vigilance, vigĭlantĭa, ae, *f.*
vigorous, strēnŭus, a, um, *adj.*
vigorously, strēnŭē, *adv.*
vineyard, vīnĕa, ae, *f.*
violate, vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
visit, to, vīso, si, sum, 3.
voice, vox, vōcis, *f.*
voluntarily, ultro, *adv.*
vulture, vultŭr, ŭris, *m.*

W

wage (war), to, gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3.
wages, merces, ēdis, *f.*

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WAKE.

wake (*intrans.*), vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
wake up, expergiscor, perrectus, 3, *v. n. dep.*
walk, take a walk, ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
wall, mūrus, i, *m.*
wander, vāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
wanting, to be, dēsum, P. L. I., p. 31.
war, bellum, i, *n.*
——, **to declare**, bellum indĭcĕre.
war upon, to make, bellum inferre.
warlike, bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.*
warm, călĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
warn, mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2; admŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
waste, to lay, vasto, āvi, ātum, 1.
watch, to, vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1.
watchfulness, vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.*
water, ăqua, ae, *f.*
——, **to fetch**, ăquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
wave, a, fluctus, ūs, *m.*
way, in that, ĭtă, *adv.*
——, **to be in the**, obsum, P. L. I., p. 31.
weakness, infirmĭtas, ātis, *f.*
wealthy, ŏpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.*
weapon, tēlum, i, *n.*
wearies, it, tacdet, P. L. I., p. 86.
weep, flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2.
well, bĕnĕ, *adv.*
——, **to be**, vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2.
wellwishing, bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*
west, occĭdens, entis, *m.*
whale, bālaena, ae, *f.*
what, quĭs, quae, quĭd and quŏd, *interrog.* and *indef. pron.*
what sort, of, quālis, e, *rel. adj.*
when, quando, *interr. adv.*; quum, *adv.* and *conj.*

WOLF.

wherefore, quamobrem, *adv.*
whether, utrum, *conj.*
which of two, ŭter, tra, trum, *adj. pron.*
while, dum, *adv.*
whilst drinking, inter bĭbendum.
white, albus, a, um; candĭdus, a, um, *adj.*
whither, quō, *rel. adv.*
who, quī, quae, quŏd, *rel. pron.*; quĭs, quae, quĭd or quŏd, *inter. pron.*
whole, tōtus, a, um, *adj.*
wholesome, sălūber *or* sălūbris, e, *adj.*
wholly, pĕnĭtus, *adv.*
why, cūr, quārē, *adv.*
wicked, imprŏbus, a, um, nēquam, *indec. adj.*
wickedness, scĕlus, ĕris, *n.*
wide, lātus, a, um, *adj.*
widely, lātĕ, *adv.*
wife, uxor, ōris, *f.*; mŭlĭĕr, ĕris, *f.*
wild-boar, ăper, pri, *m.*
wilful, perversus, a, um, *adj.*
willing, to be, vŏlo, P. L. I., p. 77.
willing, to be more, mālo, P. L. I., p. 77.
win, ădĭpiscor, adeptus, 3, *v. dep.*; păro, āvi, ātum, 1.
win upon, blandĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*
wind, ventus, i, *m.*
wine, vīnum, i, *n.*
wing, āla, ae, *f.*
winter, hĭems, ĕmis, *f.*
——, **of**, hībernus, a, um, *adj.*
winter, to, hĭĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1.
winter quarters, hīberna, ōrum, *n. pl.*
wisdom, săpientĭa, ae, *f.*
wise, săpiens, entis, *adj.*
wish, vŏluntās, ātis, *f.*
wish, to, opto, āvi, ātum, 1; vŏlo, P. L. I., p. 77.
within, intrā, *prep.* with *acc.*
wolf, lŭpus, i, *m.*

ZEALOUS.

woman, fēmĭna, ae, *f.*; mŭlĭĕr, ĕris, *f.*
wonder at, mīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
wonderful, mīrus, mīrābilis, e, *adj.*
wood, silva, ae, *f.*
word, verbum, i, *n.*
work, ŏpus, ĕris, *n.*
worker, ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.*
world, mundus, i, *m.*; orbis terrārum.
worship, to, vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*
worthy, dignus, a, um, *adj.* with *abl.*
wound, vulnus, ĕris, *n.*
——, **to**, vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1.
wounded, saucĭus, a, um, *adj.*
wretched, mĭsĕr, ĕrā, ĕrum, *adj.*
write, to, scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3.
writer, scriptor, ōris, *m.*

X

Xenophon, Xĕnŏphōn, ontis, *m.*

Y

year, annus, i, *m.*
yesterday, hĕrī, *adv.*
yield, cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
young, jŭvĕnis, is, *adj.*
your, tūus, a, um; vester, tra, trum, *poss. pron.*
youth, jŭventūs, tūtis, *f.*
—— (*a young man or woman*), jŭvĕnis, is, *c.*

Z

zeal, stŭdĭum, ii, *n.*
zealous, stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*
zealous, to be, stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2, with *dat.*

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